

Record Group 104. Entry 1.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792-1899.

RG 104 RECORDS OF THE
BUREAU OF THE MINT
U.S. Mint At Philadelphia,
1791-1936

Correspondence, 1792-1904

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792 - 1899

1867 - OCT.

To

1868 - MAR.

BOX NO. NC-152 E-1 HM1992
81

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1867/OCTOBER



Memphis, Oct 4th 1867.

Director of the U. S. Mint
Philada Pa

Dear Sir:

Having very frequent occasions
to buy old Gold and Silver
and not being acquainted
with any assayer — I would
enquire of you whether
you take in such lots for
assaying purposes for
other parties and what are
the charges? Also how
long does it take to return
proceeds and how will you
return them? —

Expecting an explicit and
speedy answer I am yours
truly

Joseph Goodman —

We take such lots, in sums
of 100 dols or more -

Charges & taxes on gold,
amount to one per cent.

Silver is taken at $122\frac{1}{2}$
cents per standard ounce of
900 thous. fine, & pays a
tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Proceeds are returned in a
day or two after receipt. They
can be sent by Express, or
paid to the depositor's order.

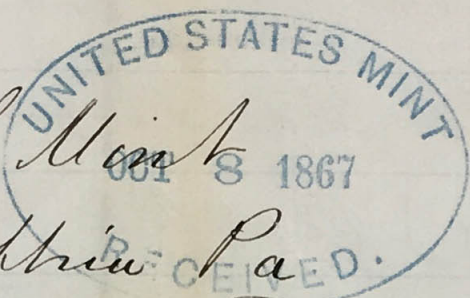
Lot of gold &c.

Wm. H. Johnson & Co.

San Francisco
J. C. Westman

Richmond Mo
Oct 3^d 1867

To the Secy U S Mint
Philadelphia Pa



Dear Sir

I wrote you
some time since in behalf of Mr Edwin Hilton
in relation to \$500. which Thos Lown of Marion
Basin Baker Co Oregon had. ordered sent him
from the mint.

Mr Hilton rec^d an other letter today in regard
to the money and not hearing from the mint
requested me to write you again -

In the letter Mr Thos Lown states that about
the 10th of August he sent to the mint by
Wells Fargo & Co \$500 in gold dust. with instructions
to have the same amount in green backs sent
to Mr Hilton. Has said dust been received and
if so how long will it be before the money
will be forwarded to Hilton?

Please write in receipt of this and give the
desired information

Respectfully yours

Frederick Seville

27th Sept

Sep 28/67. from and \$6.84. 56
addressed Edward Hailston
Richmond Ray Co. Mo.

by Express.

Richmond
Oct 8/67 Mo.
Frederick Smith
In behalf of Edward Hailston
no relation to a defrauder

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
October 2nd. 1867.

L. P. Cowperthwaite, Esq.,
Clerk, at U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sir:

The Bullion
Acs of Chas. B. Browne, late Treasurer of the U. S.
Mint, at Philadelphia, Pa were finally adjusted
on the 2nd ultimo, and he was duly informed
of the fact. The balances as reported were
as follows - For 3rd gr. 1866 - Melters & Refiners
Cent A/c - ozs 1,699,501.27 - \$77,455.76 - Cent
Profit and Loss \$278,550.42. For A/c ending
Oct 10th 1866, - Melters & Refiners Cent A/c 1,637,729.92
ozs - \$81,277.95 - Cent Profit & Loss \$301,747.80.

The value ^{of m & R's Cent Bullion} as shown in your letter of the
17th inst is less for 3rd gr - \$320.61, and for
Oct 10. \$365.71 (the weight being correct) - the
balances of Cent Profit and Loss are less
respectively the same amounts, which may
be possibly accounted for, by the ^{warrants for the} gain

on planchets being issued for less these amounts. The Warrants for the gain on planchets were issued for the following named amounts - For 3rd qr 1866. \$342,802.48. For a/c ending Oct 10th. 1866. \$35,572.97.

I will thank you to endeavor to have this difference reconciled, so that the books in the Mint shall agree with the a/c as filed in the Department.

Very Respectfully &c
Wm^m Humphill Jones.
Acting Comptroller.

R. W. Taylor.

October 2nd 1867.

Comptroller's Office.

October 4th 7

Sir:

Yours of the 11th is received. Enclosed I forward you correct statements of the Whetters Refund Cent % of Cent Profit & Loss % with Summary Balances and Statement as requested. As Mr Brown is now in Europe and will not probably return for some months I could not comply with your suggestions to the letter, but I represented the case to Mr Robert Patterson his late Chief Clerk at the Mint, who although not empowered to act for him in this respect, advised me to state the case to you and to say that he has made his brother-in-law (Mr Harrison) his Attorney in fact, and who will sign for him if the Department will accept. but as the change in the % does not affect the Pollution, but simply a boon %, he suggests that it might not be necessary to have his name to the enclosed statements. I submit the case to your decision.

A. H. Taylor Esq

Comptroller

U. S. Treasury &

Very Respectfully Yours

J. H. Cowperthwaite

Treasurer Accountant

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

5 Fortieth Congress,

House of Representatives,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
14th District, N. Y.

WASHINGTON,

Oct 2 1867.

Dear Sir

Report

The digest of the "Mint
Laws" which you state in your
letter of the 8th of last month
was sent by post, has not
reached me. Be good enough
to send me another copy by
Express — When I have before
me the information which this
Volume will no doubt give
me, I hope to find time to look
somewhat into the matter
of a "common standard" &c.
and may write you again.

Yours very respt

H. R. Linderman & John V. L. Pruyne
Directors of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Albany N.Y.

Gov L Pruyn

Myest of Mint laws
Sent him not received
Desires a copy sent by
Express.



Treasury Department,
Comptrollers Office,
October 4th, 1867.

L. R. Cowperthwaite, Esq.,
Clerk at U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

I acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst. relative
to the difference in the Cent Bullion a/c of
Mr Browne, late Treasurer of the U. S. Mint.

Your request for the return of the
Warrant for the gain on planchets cannot
be granted, as it is contrary to the rules
of the Department, for a voucher to be
returned, after an a/c has been adjusted,
and also for the reason that it is necessary
that the books of the Register of the
Treasury should be corrected, which now
can only be done by the statement of
another a/c, ^{and} which it will be necessary
to be done in this instance.

You will therefore oblige me if

you will exhibit ^{to} Mr Browne, the correspondence upon this subject, and suggest to him, the necessity for the rendition of another a/c, so that the balances as assumed by Mr McKibbin, and those upon the books of the Treasury, shall agree.

Of course the a/c to be rendered will only affect the Melter & Refiner's Cent Bullion, and Cent Profit and Loss a/c. - but the balances of the remaining must also be given, together with a Summary Statement of the whole a/c.

Very Respectfully &c
W^m Hemphill Jones.

Acting Comptroller.

R. W. Taylor

October 4th 1867

Comptrollers Office -

Loss "Cent Warrants" which I will correct on receiving them and return them, the balances as rendered by this Office to the Department being correct, as per my letter of Aug 17. 67

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in giving my letters your attention, and the only apology I have to make for the errors in the spec is that at the time I made them up I was doing the duty of 2 or 3 Clerks and was greatly hurried. I trust that in the future you will not be annoyed by them.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully, Yours
L. W. Cooperthwaite
Treasurer Acct.

R. A. Taylor Esq

Comptroller

Washington

D.C.

Oct 3rd 7

Sir.

Yours of the 2nd has been received stating that in the final settlement of Mr Prance ops you find a difference from my balances of \$365.⁷¹ and that the same has been reported to Mr Prance.

Permit me to call your attention to what may have escaped your notice in revising these a/c's viz: The balance of the Milder & Refinee Cent % for the 2nd quarter 1866 is ms. 1,386,544.70 = \$69,394.87

The purchase for the 3rd quarter ms. 1,849,729.92 = \$91,287.32

Total ms. 3,309,729.07 = \$150,218.43

which will make the average cost prog. 04538692 Cents, and not .04518.701 cents as the warrant reads. This change will cover the difference of \$380.⁶¹, by making ms. 1,699,501.27 = \$77,135.15 the balance of the M & R. %.

See of the 4th gr. to Oct. 10. ms. 148,228.65 = \$14,152.17

Total ms. 1,849,729.92 = \$91,287.32

which will make the average cost prog. 04940513 cents and not .04919040 cts, as the warrant reads. This change will also cover the difference of \$45.¹², the whole difference which you refer to (\$365.⁷¹) being made up by these changes. The only corrections therefore to be made are in the Profit and



Treasury Department.

October 4th 1867.

Sir:

Your letter of the 3rd instant, acknowledging receipt of copies of the "President's Proclamation of the 3rd return, and requesting to be furnished with one hundred copies additional for further distribution among the employees of your office, has been received, and the same are herewith forwarded as requested.

I am, very respectfully,

J. X. Hurlley
Asst. Secretary of Treasury.

H. R. Linderman, Esq.

Director of U. S. Mint,

Philadelphia, Penn^a.

Washin
Asst Secy of Treasry
~~Enclosing~~
Advicem^g of 100 additional
Copies of President Pro-
clamation of 3^d Sept



Copy

State of California — Executive Department
Sacramento, Oct 4th 1867.

Hon Hugh M^c Cullough
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir;

At the request of the manager of
the San Francisco Assaying and
Refining Works, I have recently visited
that establishment, located on
Brannan Street, San Francisco.

The Works are well and favorably
located, are substantially built, are
fitted with necessary appliances for
the carrying on of the business for
which they are designed, and
ample in capacity to perform all

the work that it is possible to
obtain on this Coast. In this
connection it is proper to add that
the parties having control of these
works, both as owners and managers,
are men of the highest character,
and of undoubted financial
responsibility.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

F. F. Low (signed)

Governor

Copy of letter of
F. F. Low for office

Dec 24th 1867

THE BANKERS', BROKERS' & COMMERCIAL LINES OF TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, and Intermediate Points;
also, connecting with all First Class Lines of Telegraph to
every point in the United States and Canadas.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES:

No. 37 South Third, 115 Walnut, 6 N. Del. Avenue, above Market St.,
and Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

J. W. DYER, Act'g Supt.

WILLIAM CALLOW, President.

Received by Telegraph from

New York Oct 10 1867
To Dr H R Lindermann
Director U. S. Mint

Please favor me with
two of your last
reports

W H C. Dennis
acty aft Treas

9hd

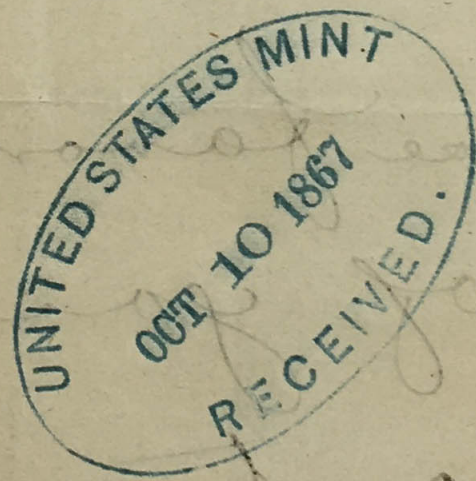
THE BANKERS' BROKERS' & COMMISSIONAL LINES OF TELEGRAPH
WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOS-
TON, BOSTON, CINCINNATI, and Intermediate Points;
and connecting with all First Class Lines of Telegraph to
every point in the United States and Canada.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES:
No. 37 South Third, 115 Walnut & N. 1st Avenue, above Market St.
and Merchants' Exchange, Reading Room.

WILLIAM CALLOW, President.

Received by Telegraph from

Asst Treasurer
New York
Request two copies
of Directors last
report



W. S. BOYCE, President.
J. WOOLDREDGE, Vice Pres't.
WILLIAM BASSETT, Cashier.

FORMERLY
LYNN MECHANICS BANK.
INSTITUTED 1814.

First National Bank of Lynn.

CAPITAL \$250.000.



Lynn, Mass., Oct. 6. 1867.

Director of the Mint, Phila.

Dear Sir.

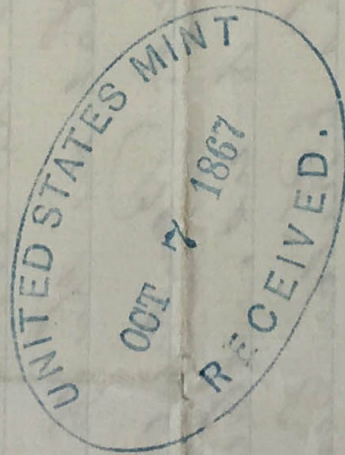
We have written to the Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. in reference to the payment for \$700 fractional coin alleged to have been made by them for our a/c in July last. The bank says now that the order did not go direct from him, but that on the 16th July he requested the City Nat. Bank, Phila. to order the coin to be sent to us. He advises me that he has written his Phila. Correspondent on the subject who says that the deposit of \$700 was made at the Mint as soon as he recd. the order from the Park. Will you do me the favor to investigate further, & inform me of the result?

Yours Truly,

W. B. Basset

Lynn Mass
First Nat Bank
of Lynn.

In reference to \$400
deposited for small
Coins by City Nat Bk
Philad^a for acc of 1st
Nat Bk Lynn



Letters received
Concerning Refineries
at Ponce de Leon Mts.
Also as to deposits of
gold & Silver Bullion
1867

OCT 10-





Legation of the United States
Vienna November 28. 1867.

Sir

I have the honour to inform you, in reply to
your favour of the 21st September,

1. That there is a refinery of Gold and Silver
connected with the Imperial Royal Mint of Austria:

2. The Mint receives from private persons gold
and silver, to be refined, at the cost of one florin per
Austrian Pound of crude metal, and delivers it to the
owners either coined or uncoined. The charge for coinage
is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Gold and 1 per cent. for Silver.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

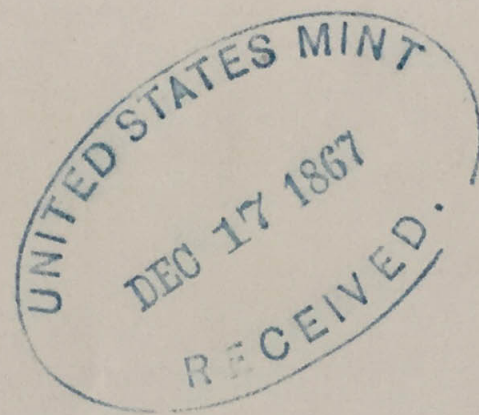
John Hay

Charge d'Affaires

M^r A. R. Seward

Director of the Mint Philadelphia

Wm S. Hay Vienna Austria
Chargé d'affaires
Relative to refining
gold & silver at the
Imperial Royal Mints
of Austria



Legation of the United States
Berlin October 10.th 67

H. R. Lenderman Esq.

Director of the United States Mint
Philadelphia

Sir

Your letter of September
21st requesting information re-
specting the Prussian Mint
was received this morning.

The Secretary of the Lega-
tion called today at the
Royal Prussian Mint and
had an interview with the
Director, Councillor Kandelhardt,
who very courteously furnished
the following replies to your

inquiries:

To your first question: "Is
"there a Refinery of gold and
"silver connected with the
"National Mint of Prussia"?

The Director replies: No. There
is no establishment for the
refining of gold and silver
connected with the Government
Mint. This process is left
to private enterprise.

To your second question: "Can
"the owners of bullion deposit
"it therein for coinage before
"having it parted or refined?"

The Director replies: That bullion
consisting of a combination of
gold and silver is not received

at the mint, and for the reason that the machinery of the mint is not adapted to effect the separation; but that other combinations: viz; gold with copper, or silver with copper are received, if in a malleable form.

The director expressed the utmost readiness to impart any further information which might be sought.

I remain Sir

Sincerely yours,

Geo. Bancroft

Legation of the U. S.

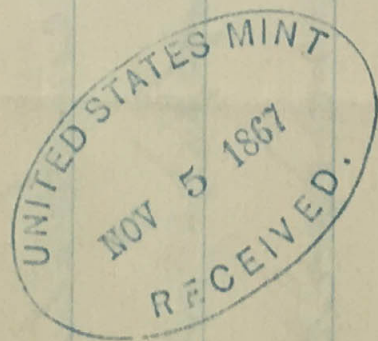
Berlin,

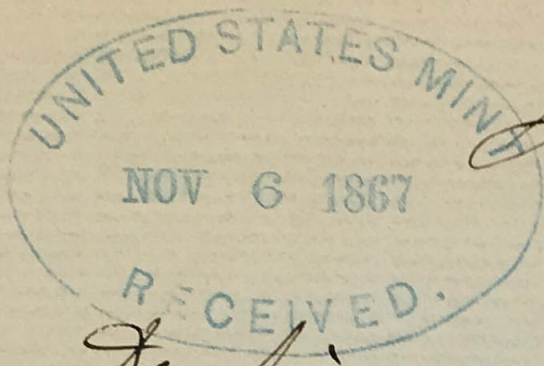
Prussia

Geo Bancroft.

No refinery for gold & silver
connected with Prussian
Mint.

Concerning deposits of
bullion.





Dear Sir,

Legation of the
U. States: St.
Petersburg: Rus.
Oct. 16: 1867.

Your letter in reference
to the refinery in the Russian
Mint was duly received: which
I referred at once to the Minister
of Finance M. Reutens.

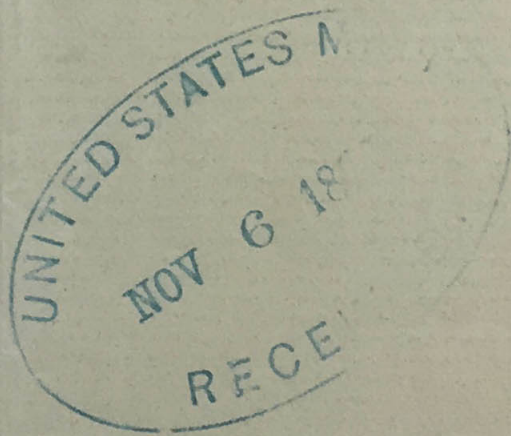
I have the honor to
inclose you the answer
in French, with a translation.

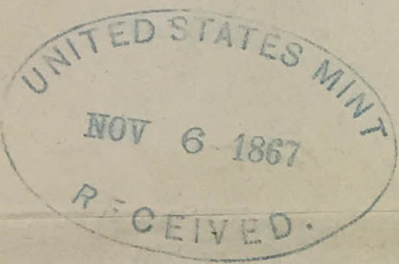
I am, Sir, your ob. servt.
G. L. Lockman Esq. Dr. Olney.
St. Petersburg.

Legation of the U.S.
St Petersburg
Russia

C M Clay

Enclosing Communication
of the Minister of Finance
relating to receiving de-
posits of bullion at the
Mint of St Petersburg
v.c. v.c.





Ministère des Finances.

Département des mines.

St. Pétersbourg. 4 Octobre 1867.

Monsieur le Ministre.

En réponse à Votre lettre de 9 Octobre 1867, j'ai l'honneur de Vous communiquer les informations suivantes:

1. L'Hotel des monnaies de St. Pétersbourg est muni d'un établissement spécial pour l'affinage de l'or et de l'argent.

2. L'Hotel des monnaies accepte les lingots d'or et d'argent, alliés à d'autres métaux, et livre au porteur la valeur de l'or et de l'argent purs, en monnaie, conformément au titre des lingots, en retenant les frais de l'affinage et de la fabrication des monnaies.

Veuillez, monsieur le Ministre, agréer l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Reuter

à Son Excellence
M. le général Plaz.
N° 1109.

over

Translation

Ministry of the finances: department of mines.
St. Petersburg 4th oct. (16th N.S.) 1867.

Mr. Minister, In response to your letter of the
9th oct. 1867, I have the honor to Communicate to you
the following information.

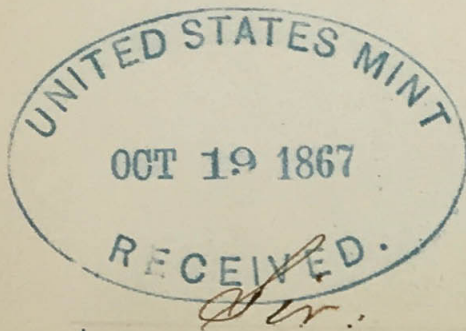
1. The mint of St. Petersburg is provided with an especial
department for the refinery of gold and silver.
2. The mint receives lingots of gold and silver mixed
with other metals, and delivers to the owners
the value of the pure gold and silver, in money,
according to the value of the lingots, less the expense
of refining and coining the money.

Believe, Mr. Minister, to accept assurances
of my high consideration.

Petersburg,

To his Excellency
General Clay.

No. 1109.



United States Treasury.

New Orleans October 14. 1867

Yours of 8th Inst is recd;
and I have now to acknowledge
the receipt of Southern Express
of twenty two boxes sealed up, and
said to contain Ten thousand
dollars (\$10.000) in five cent coins

very respectfully
John S. Walton
A. S. M. S.

H. K. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

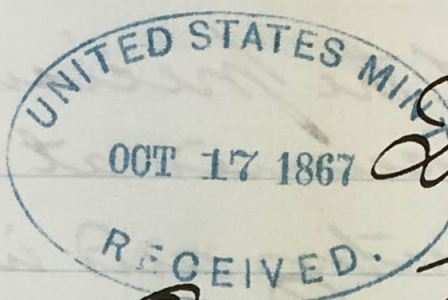
U S Treasury
New Orleans
La

Jno S Watton
Asst Treasr

\$10000 50 Cts
received



183.202.



Department of the Interior
General Land Office Oct. 15. 1867

Hon. James Pollock

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

Finding the authorities which I have had opportunity to examine, upon the following points, touching the supply of the precious metals, to be exceedingly meagre, I venture to apply to you to refer me to some recent writer of intelligence and reliability, making these matters a subject of inquiry.

I will esteem it as a very great additional favor if you will also furnish me your own views and estimates, upon

1. The amount of coined money and bullion in the United States, and Europe, respectively, at the present day - (Gold & silver coinage)
2. The amount of the precious metals existing in other forms than that of money at the present day, in Europe and the United States respectively -

3. What amount of the precious metals is annually consumed at the present day in this country and in Europe, in manufactures and the arts - including all the forms to which they are applied, excepting that of money and bars and ingots -
4. The proportions of gold and silver, as to each of the above items -
5. In 1848 the relation in the value of gold and silver was about 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Has this relation undergone any perceptible change, and if it has, how does it now stand?

You will very greatly oblige me by furnishing me with such estimates upon the above as you deem most trustworthy -

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yours &c. &c.

J. S. Wilson

Commissioner

General Land Office
Dept of the Interior
Jas P Wilson
Commissioner

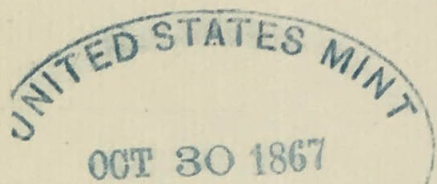
Inquiry relative to
the precious metals.

Oct 17th 1867

United States Government Despatch Agency.

17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

London, 16 October 1867



H. R. Linderman Esq.
Director of the
Mint of the United States

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 26th September

I shall have much pleasure in
continuing to supply the Economist as you
request.

I have today sent through the
Department of State a very good Roman
As and also an Australian sovereign -
I enclose invoice for them and will
send the usual receipted duplicate account
at the end of the quarter. New Zealand
has issued no government coins. I will
try to send you some of the private tokens
soon - I hope I shall soon hear
that the engraving machine is erected
in its place and working to your satisfaction

I have the honour to remain

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

B. F. Stevens

London. Eng.

J. G. Stevens

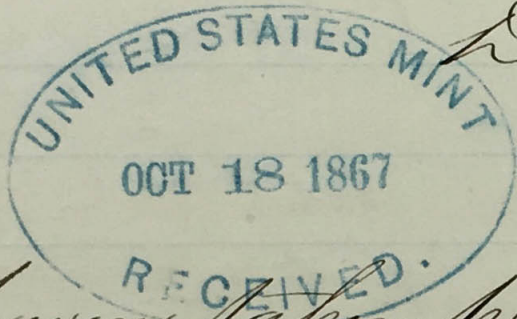
Enclosing invoice for a
Roman As & an Australian
Sovereign, sent to the Mint thro
the State ~~Dept~~



New York Oct 17/1867

H R Linderman Esq

Dear Sir -



A reduction
having taken place in Virians
Pickel I can now offer it for
\$1.25 cts Gold duty paid & can
deliver 6 cases of 3600 lbs. at once
Are you or want 2?

Yours truly
C Robbins
for H R Robbins

New York
& Robbins

Offers 6 Cases of
Sovian Nickel
\$1.25 gold



Received of U. S. Mint the
Sum of \$2.⁵⁰ amount due
me for labor in the month
of September 1867 —
Sept. 30th 1867

John Murphy.

Receipt

Sept. 30. 1867

John Murphy

for

\$y2. 50



McEwenville

Northumberland Co. Pa.

Oct. 17-1867

Director of the U.S. Mint

Dr. Sir

Enclosed find some particles that were found inside a sea shell imbedded in Limestone, in Pottowattami County, Kansas. These particles will cut glass, and we desire to know whether they are of any value, and what they are. The person who sent them to me supposed they were diamonds, but not being a Judge I concluded to send them to you. Will you be kind enough to examine them and reply. You will find a portion of the shell attached & the position of the particles as they were found.

Yours Very Resp^{ly}

A. J. Saffy

McEvensville
North & Co
Pa

A. J. Guffy

Encloses Specimens
for examination & report.



Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 17 Oct. 1863

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director - U. S. Mint

Sir

I would respectfully submit that I have, as far as practicable, examined into the merits of the "Low Water Reporter" patented by C. H. Brown of Fitchburg, Mass. and am convinced that, as a safeguard against explosions and the burning of Steam Boilers from low water, it is a most valuable and useful invention.

The "Reporter" is now used, and recommended, by many of the most prominent manufacturers and business firms in New England and in our own State. In the list I notice

U. S. Amory

Springfield, Mass.

H. Baird & Co

(late Baldwin, Baird, & Co)

Jos. Harrison, Jr.

Boiler Works

L. W. Sellers

Phoenixville Iron Works

— Thomas

Thomas

L. W. Childs

"Public Ledger"

Bethlehem Iron Works

Allentown Rolling Mills

Lehigh Valley R. Road

Phila., Wilm., & Balto. R.R.

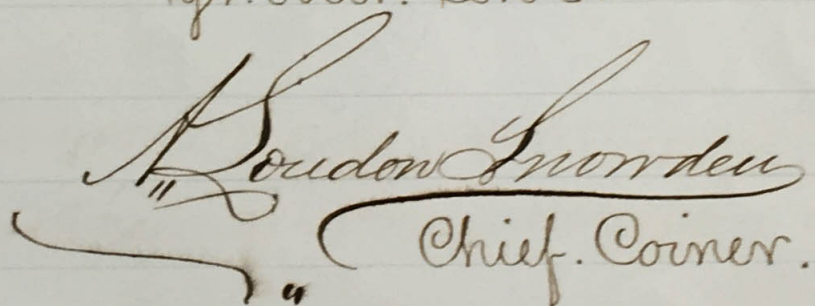
Reading R. Road
Belvidere + Del. R. Rd.

to.

In view of giving to the Institution all the safeguards that may be within our reach I believe a judicious and proper expenditure of the public money would be made in purchasing and applying this patent to the Boilers in use in this Department

I would therefore respectfully recommend the purchase and have the honor to remain

Very respectfully
yrs. obdt. servt.


Gordon Snowden
Chief. Coiner.

Brown's Low Water Reporter is an excellent arrangement for the purpose intended. It is extremely simple in its construction and effective in its operation. The operating principle — that of expansion and contraction — makes it positive in its action. I fully concur in the above recommendation

Very Respectfully
Isaac J. Cassin Chief Eng

Oct. 19th 1867

U S Mint.

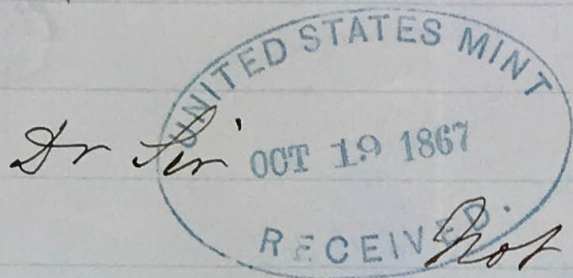
Philada

A L Snowden

Chief Clerk

Recommends the purchase
of a "Low Water Reporter"
patented by C H Brown
Also Recommendation of
Isaac L Cassin Chief Engr





Washington October 18/67

Dr Sir Not knowing whom to address in regard to sending some gold to be made into Coin, the owner is a Refugee from Mexico one of the staff of the late Max^m I take this means to ascertain how to send to whom & if he can receive a certificate for whatever amount it will yield, there are 9½ Oz^s 18^K fine, & are his spurs pantaloons Buttons & Buckle, he is really in poor circumstances & I wish to render him the slight favor of attending to this for him as I deem it best to have it coined, thus yielding him its utmost value

Your prompt reply
will oblige yours
M H Prince

Please address to

M H Prince

277 Penn Ave

Wash^m

DC

Washington D.C.

Mr H Prince

Inquire how to send
a deposit of gold &c



Statement of the Amount Saved in the Melting & Refining Department of the United States Assay Office, New York, during the year ending June 30th 1867, through the introduction of two improvements in the Parting Process

The gold bullion refined weighed 647950 g of an average fineness of 843 $\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths gold.

In granulating,

by the old system, it would have been melted with 1295900. g Silver;

by " new " it was melted with -- 991760. " ;

The difference -- 304140. g Silver

would have required by the old way (3 parts acid to 1 part Silver).

912420 g Nitric Acid for its solution - This quantity of acid was

therefore saved, amounting in value @ $\frac{952}{1000}$ \$ per oz (average price for the year) to

\$8686.24

The saving in other materials and labor was at least

equal to this, say

8686.24

Making the total amount saved by so adjusting the

melts for granulation that the pure gold instead of the

gold bullion should constitute one third of the whole

\$17372.48

Adding to 991760 g Silver as above, the Silver taken out in

refining the bullion to 993 thousandths (96869 g), we have

a total of 1088629 g Silver for solution in Acid.

This would have required in the old way (3 parts acid to 1 part Silver) -- 3265887 g Nitric Acid

It required by the improved way (2.39 parts acid to 1 part Silver) -- 2601823 " "

The difference -- 664064 g "

at $\frac{952}{1000}$ \$ per oz Amounts to

\$6321.89

Deducting the cost of boiling in Sulphuric, viz - 435452 g @ $\frac{292}{1000}$ \$ per oz

1271.52

We have as an additional net saving in acid

\$5050.37

At the same time, by the use of this 2nd improvement, the fine Gold

was raised 5 thousandths in fineness, and thus 2732.78 g Silver

was saved which at \$1.36 per oz (\$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per standard ounce) amounts to

\$3716.51

Deducting the additional expense involved, as follows

6531 g Nitric Acid @ $\frac{952}{1000}$ \$ -- \$62.18

1093 " Sulphuric " @ $\frac{292}{1000}$ \$ -- 3.19

Other Materials and labor -- 62.18

127.55

We have a further saving (in Silver Coin) of

\$3588.96

Recapitulation

Saving in Acid &c by 1st improvement -- \$17372.48

Do " " " 2nd " -- 5050.37

Gain of Silver Coin " " " -- 3588.96

Total Amt Saved in the Year ending June 30th 1867 -- \$26011.81

Papers in reference
to the improvements in
refining processes
suggested & executed
by Mr Mason M & B
in N.Y. assay office

October 1847

Minst of the United States.

Mint of the United States,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th 1867

D^r H. R. Linderman

Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

I have examined the papers you submitted to me, relating to the improvements in refining processes, suggested and executed by M^r Mason, M^r & R. in the N. Y. Assay Office, and herewith offer my opinions on the same.

There are two points claimed by M^r Mason. 1. Using less silver than usual in refining; & 2. finishing with oil of vitriol instead of nitric acid, & thereby obtaining the fine gold more free from silver.

1. I tried the former process, of using 2 parts of silver to one part pure gold (instead of the usual one of one part of deposited gold) and continued its use for several months by employing nitric acid alone. Altho' it worked well in general, yet at times, owing to imperfect granulations, I believe, it failed to bring the gold up to

990

990 m. I therefore abandoned it by using a little more silver, but generally less than I had done. In this respect his process was an improvement to a moderate extent, even with the use of nitric acid.

2. His second improvement rendered the 1st one more perfect, and altho' I have not worked it, I have no doubt of its greater economy over the pure nitric process, and I cheerfully accord to M^r Mason much credit for the two processes combined into one.

Whether the amount of saving claimed in his Statement be correct, is, to say the least, doubtful; for according to his basis, conjoined with our own operations at the Mint, I do not find the saving effected by him to be one half of that claimed. Do you not think that a saving of \$26,000 = would exhibit itself in the accounts of the Assay Office, rendering it necessary to cut down the appropriations for the Office to that extent? Knowing from experience the unreliability of such figures, I think it only necessary to say that M^r Mason's combined process is very praiseworthy by reason of the economy

effected by it, and that I hope his reflection & persevering labors to perfect it will receive full praise & substantial return.

It may be asked as a corollary to this favorable opinion why we have not introduced the improvements into the U.S. Mint. To this I reply as follows:

1. There are two processes in ordinary use in refining gold. a. that by nitric acid b. that by oil of vitriol, the former much neater & yielding gold in this Mint of 993 & 994, — the latter more offensive in fumes to the neighborhood, less costly, and yielding gold of 997 @ 998½. My friend M^r John Hewston, formerly of the U.S. Br. Mint, San Francisco, & late of the firm of Kellogg, Hewston & Co. who had employed both processes, told me that the Sulphuric process was too offensive for the interior of a city, but that it was much more economical than the nitric process; that therefore they ~~used~~ used the sulphuric process in their works, which they located so as to carry the fumes over the Bay of San Francisco. It is chiefly because they employ the
nitric

process in the Branch Mint, & the Sulphuric process in the private refineries that the latter execute a large portion of the refining in San Francisco. The difference in charge for refining seems to be an offset against the greater confidence reposed in a Government Institution over a Private one.

2. Now, Mr^r Mason's combined process was a happy combination of the two processes for refining gold, beginning with nitric & finishing with sulphuric acid. While it is cheaper than the nitric process, it is doubtful whether it is as economical as the sulphuric alone, and I doubt not stands in this respect intermediate between the two. The question occurred to me, if economy be the sole object, since Mason's process throws off sulphuric & sulphurous fumes, why not adopt the cheapest of all, & use the sulphuric alone? With this view I addressed a note to Mr^r Mason last Spring asking him if he had experimented on the Sulphuric process alone. He replied that he was then engaged in it, and would let me know the result. I have not since heard from him.

Mint of the United States,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, _____ 186

3. There is another consideration beside economy, freedom from offensiveness in a process, greater completeness, &c. and that is, how much silver should be extracted from gold employed in coinage? The nitric process refines gold to 993-994 M. — the sulphuric or mixed process to 997-998½. There is a gain of ~~4~~⁵/₁₀₀₀ of silver by the latter process, and silver is not estimated in Gold coin. There is manifest economy in extracting all the silver possible from Gold designed for coinage. But there is also a disadvantage. If our gold were composed of 900 gold + 100 Copper, the coin would have an orange bronze tone, & ^{be} very liable to tarnish, & exhibit various shades of color, none of which would resemble pure gold. Our experience in the Mint is, that the more ^{silver} we take out beyond 990, the more the metal is liable to tarnish. so that even that which we refine by nitric acid to 993-4 begins to exhibit this undesirable appearance. Much more that refined by the sulphuric process to 997-8½

shows the same defect in a more marked manner.

If therefore we are to sacrifice everything to economy, the full sulphuric process should be employed, but if we desire our gold coin to retain a more natural gold color, then we should not refine beyond 990-3, which is easily attained by the older process with nitric acid.

I believe that the Asayers are of the same opinion with myself that it is more desirable to give a purer gold color to the coin, & therefore we have not thought that the advantages gained by the sulphuric process would compensate for the loss of beauty in the coin.

Very truly yours
J A C Booth
M. & C.

G F L Esq

Dear Sir

I am gratified
with ~~of~~ the statement of Mr
Mason, in regard to the economy
and improvement in his de-
partment of the Assay Office.
~~But~~^{Does} this saving make a
reduction in the amount asked
for, in the annual appropriation?
This is the natural conclusion,
and if I should notice the
matter in my Annual Report,
I ought to be able to state this
in support of the facts.

However, as the improvement
has already received ~~public~~

notice & commendation in the last Annual Report. I cannot see any special reason for referring to it again.

There is one caution I must state, as applying to all improvements introduced by the officers of the Mints or Assay Offices, and that is, not to seek for extra remuneration on account of such services. I am opposed to it on a moral principle, and must oppose it in every case. When a man takes an office, he is bound to give all his abilities

~~to the to~~ not only to fulfil
its ordinary ~~routine~~ of duties,
but to make improvements. If
not, any incompetent person
could be appointed, and rely
on his clerks and workmen
to keep up the routine.

If there has been no idea of
this sort, in the present case,
I hope you will not show this
note to Mr. Mason, as I
would not hurt his feelings
by any wrong suspicion. A
former instance, in the same office,
might be pleaded as a precedent,
and this I wish to guard against.

yours truly

United States Assay Office
New York Oct. 1, 1867.

Sir,

The enclosed ^{Statement} prepared at my request, exhibits the saving effected at this Office, during the fiscal year ending June 30th last, by the improved methods of refining introduced by Andrew Mason, our present Meltin & Refiner.

These improvements have now been long enough in use to demonstrate their utility; and I send you this statement in the hope that you may not think it inappropriate to refer to Mr. Mason's labors in your Annual report.

Very respectfully,
your obs. servt.,

Dr. H. R. Linderman,
Director of the Mint.

Chas. F. Demming
Supt.

Respectfully
referred to Prof Booth
for Report on the
following points, -

Character of the "Mason Process"
When introduced at
the assay office
Its advantages over
old method

Is the statement of
Samuel D. Cornell

Any remarks You
deem proper to submit

Oct 11 1867

H R L
Lynch

Frankfort Kentucky
October 19th 1867

Superintendent of the Mint
Philadelphia



Wm. H. Miller

I have a lot of rock, called fossil rock of the color of bluish limestone, which in our end way we have experimented with, and think it yields about \$322 of pure gold to the ton. It ~~is~~ also contains silver. Our desire is to have it thoroughly tested & my associates have requested that I open a correspondence with you and if possible to obtain a test at your Mint. I have in this City a box of the rock weighing some 135 pounds. I will send you any number of pounds you may suggest which we wish thoroughly analyzed & report from you thereon. Now allow me to enquire what amount it will cost to analyze say 20 or 50^{lbs} or such other amount of pounds as will give satisfaction to work up. The money shall accompany the rock. Please let me hear from

You in reply I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Yours H

S. F. J. Traub

It will answer every purpose to send
two pounds (about) of the rock, in its
original condition, not pulverized. The
charge will be five dollars.

Frankfort Ky
Oct. 19/07

S. F. J. Traub

Charge on analysis
of gold quartz rock



Washington D.C. Oct 18, 1867

The Honorable

the Director U. S. Mint.

Sir: Will you have the kindness to inform me whether the appropriation of March 13th 1863 for 'Medals of Honor' has been exhausted; and also what the value would be of the medal struck in gold -

Respectfully

Yours D^y serv^t

Wm A Brown M.S.

Washn DC
Oct 22/67
Wm A Brown
M.D

Inquire whether the Appr.
priation of 1863 for
Medals of Honor has been
exhausted

Also the value of the
Medal struck in gold



FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

Iowa City, 19th Octo. 1867

H. R. Linderman Esq.
Director of Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

Dr. Sir

In your letter of some weeks
since you informed me that you would
send analysis of our bogus gold dust.

If you have rec^d it will you be
kind enough to forward at your
earliest convenience, & oblige

Very Resp^{tly}, Yours
W. H. Hubbard Cash.
White

Iowa City.

Iowa

First Nat Bank

Desires Analysis of
Sage gold dust sent



IOWA CITY, IOWA

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Oct 19 1867

Sir:

Referring to your communication of 14th inst, the purchase of 2 "Low Water Reporters" is hereby authorized at a cost not exceeding Fifty dollars. (\$50) each

A L Snowden Esq.
Chief Clerk
US Mint

Very Respy
H B Anderson
Director

- 1867. -

H. R. Linderman

19 Oct

authorising purchase of
Low Water Reporters.



United States Assay Office
New York Oct. 21, 1867.

I send herewith a schedule of the appropriations which will, in my judgment, be required to meet the expenses of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

I. The amount asked for Salaries of Officers & Clerks is just sufficient to cover the existing salaries, and corresponds also to the amount appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress.

II. For Wages of Workmen, at the rates now paid, we require at least \$10,000 per quarter. I accordingly ask for \$40,000.

III. For Incidental & Contingent Expenses I estimate that we shall require at least \$20,000 per quarter, or for the year \$80,000.

From this may be deducted a probable surplus, derived from Reductions from Deposits, of at least \$30,000.
Leaving to be asked for but \$50,000.

Grounds of the
Estimates of the New
York Assay Office
for the fiscal year
Ending June 30. 1869

We shall require, therefore, —

For Salaries of Officers & Clerks	\$25,700.
" Wages of Workmen	40,000.
" Incidental & Contingent Expenses in addition to balance of former appropriations	50,000.
Total	<u>\$115,700.</u>

This is less, by \$20,000, than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

In submitting these estimates I have made no provision for any increased compensation to the employees of this Office. Unless the cost of living shall be speedily reduced, some increase of salaries & wages will be inevitable.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servt.,

Geo. F. Dunning,
Supt.

Dr. H. R. Linderman,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

United States Assay Office
New York Oct 21. 1867

Sir.

I send herewith a schedule of the Appropriations
which we will in my judgment be required to
meet the expenses of this Office for the fiscal
Year ending June 30th 1869

- I The Amount asked for Salaries of Officers and
Clerks is just sufficient to cover the existing
Salaries, and corresponds also to the Amount
Appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress
- II For Incidental Wages of Workmen, at the rate
now paid, we require at least \$ 10.000
per quarter. I accordingly ask for - 40.000.
- III For Incidental & Contingent expenses
I estimate that we shall require at least
\$ 20.000 per quarter or for the year - 80.000
From this may be deducted a probable
surplus derived from deductions from
Deposits of at least - 30.000
Leaving to be asked for but - \$ 50.000

We shall require, therefore

For Salaries of Officers & Clerks	\$25.700
Wages of Workmen	40.000
Incidental & Contingent expenses in addition to balance of former Appropriations	50.000
Total	\$115.700

This is less by \$20.000, than the Amount
Appropriated for the current fiscal year

In submitting these estimates I have made
no provision for any increased compensation to the
employees of this office. Unless the cost of living
shall be speedily reduced, some increase of
Salaries & Wages will be inevitable

Very respectfully

Your obt. Serv't

"Signed"

Geo. F. Dunning
Sup't

G. H. R. Sanderman
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Grounds of the
Estimates of the New
York Assay Office
for the fiscal year
Ending June 30. 1869

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 21 Oct. 1867

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director. U. S. Mint.

Sir

As requested I herewith enclose a diagram of the cast steel Roll with which it is proposed to furnish this Department

The "diagram" represents in all its measurements a "finished roll"; turned, ground, polished, and ready for use. The greatest difficulty experienced in the manufacture of these rolls is in keeping the journals or necks perfectly parallel with the center or body of the roll. Another great difficulty is in hardening to a proper depth with an uniformity of temper.

I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully

Yr. obt. servt.

London Snowden
Chief Coiner.

Philada Oct 21/69

A L Snowden
Chief Clerk

Concerning Rolls for
the Mint.

I regret to say that I can see no reasonable grounds upon which to rest the shadow of a hope that Loveare is innocent of this almost crime and in view of all the facts have nothing left but the painful duty of respectfully recommending his immediate discharge.

I have the honor to remain

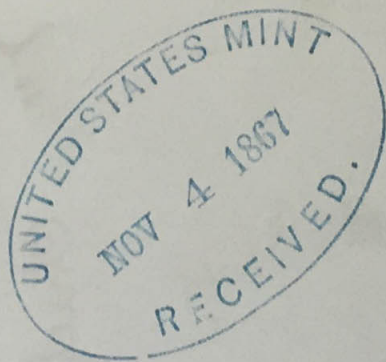
Very respectfully

yr. obedt. Servt.

Roudon Snowden
" Chief Coiner

A. Lawson Snowden
Chief Clerk
U.S. Mint

Report in the case of
Theodore Loveaire &
recommending his
dismissal



Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.



Philadelphia, 1 Nov. 1867

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director - U. S. Mint.

Sir

It becomes my official duty to bring to your notice a most unpleasant occurrence that took place in this Department on the afternoon of October 30th. About 4½ o'clock while I was in the "Rolling Room" watching the manipulation of the "fluted Nickel" Theodore Loveare, a roller, approached and informed me that some one had robbed him of the money I had paid him (an hour or two before) for his month's labor.

His statement was that he had placed his money in his clothing inside his closet, that a short time afterwards when he went to his closet he found his key thrown on the back part thereof, and on further examination he discovered that all his money had been taken.

I suggested to the workmen that a thorough search be made of every one connected with the room. This was cheerfully acceded to; Loveare, himself, being among the examined. The examination developed no clue to the missing money. About 5½ o'clock I left the Mint. What took place after that time I have on the testimony of Capt. J. Crossen - foreman, C. W. Coker - annealer, and Capt. R. Gillespie - cutter, whom I examined

yesterday morning).

These men stated that altho' nothing was found on the first examination of Loveare they were nevertheless under the impression that he had not lost his money, but, had originated the story, for the purpose of having a collection taken up among the men. Having this impression they determined to examine him again. Stationing themselves near the main entrance to the Mint, as Loveare was passing out among the last of the workmen, they requested him to step into the Cashier's Room and there proposed a second examination. In this examination Capt. Crossen found the money, alleged to have been lost, in the lining of Loveare's coat sleeve. When this discovery was made Loveare turned very white and said some one had placed the money there. He left the Mint immediately and has not reported for duty since.

I learn that this is Loveare's second attempt in the same line. On the former occasion part of the money dropped from the leg of his pantaloons as he was passing out of the Mint and the balance was found between the cloth and the canvas lining.

That such a man is ^a dangerous character to be permitted to remain within this institution admits of but little doubt. Not one of his fellow workmen but felt a personal humiliation at having to submit to a test of his integrity and I am sure there are none who do not experience loathing and horror at this man's conduct which for a purpose so base would cast suspicion upon his fellows.

Mint of the United States,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 31st October 1867,



Dear Sir

The mint contents have been carefully guarded at night, during the past month.

The men have performed their duties with cheerfulness and alacrity. The absentees have been, Maroney one night. Ahern three nights, two of them by leave, in consequence of the death of his brother-in-law, the other he offered excuse for, Stalgell one night, by leave. Stanley one night, sick.

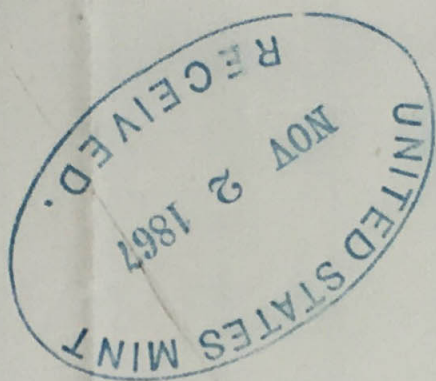
Mr. Owen entered upon duty on the 12th and Mr. Campbell on the 14th. The only thing worth of special note was the leaving of the outside shutter open, on one occasion, of one of the Rooms usually kept locked. The Ice for the watchmen may be entirely dispensed with for the winter.

Respectfully Submitted,

Thos. L. Clarke.

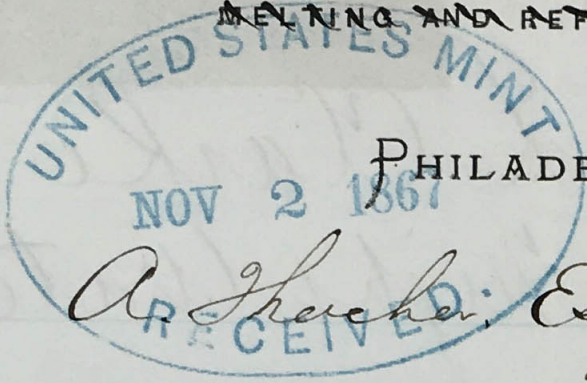
Supt. N. W.

Thos S Clarke
Quart Night Watch
Report for October



MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT



PHILADELPHIA, 31st October 1867,

A. Gracher, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Jesse Owen,
entered upon duty as night watchman
upon the 12th Oct, and is entitled to pay for
the 12th @ 31st inclusive, twenty (20.) days,

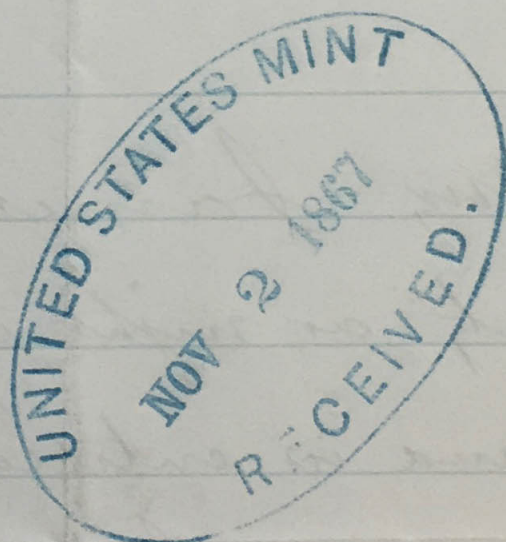
Mr. James Campbell, entered
upon duty as night watchman upon the 14th
Oct, and is entitled to pay for 14th @ 31st
inclusive, Eighteen (18.) days.

Thos. L. Clarke.
Supt, night watch.

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Thos L Clarke
Supt Night Watch

Reports the time of
Jesse Owen & James
Campbell. Night Watch
men



National Bank Note Company.



No. 1 Wall Street,

New York, 31st Oct^r 1867

Hon. H. R. Linderman Director

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir

We send you with this, models
modified in accordance with your suggestions,
for Receipts + Orders for Gold Bullion,
which we trust may meet with your approval

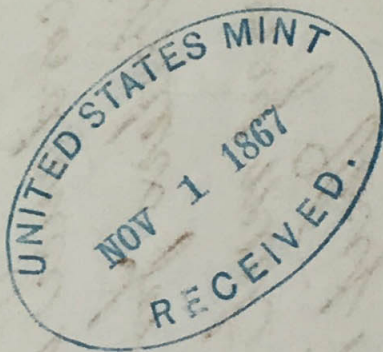
Very Respectfully

Wm Wau

Treas^r

New York
National Bank
note Co

Transmitting Model
(Modified) for Warrants
& receipts



Black Diamond Steel Works.
Park, Brother & Co.

Pittsburgh, Octr 28th 1867

A. London Snowden Esq

Chief Coiner

Mint of the U. States

Dear Sir.

Your esteemed favor of 10th inst.
with copy of letter of H. K. Sindeman Esq Dir.
came duly to hand, and was referred to the
writer, James Park Jr, whose engagements at the
works, caused him to overlook sending you a
reply before now.

We are making the necessary prepa-
-ations to enable us to manufacture the pair of
rolls, but considerable time will elapse before
we will have them ready to forward.

We think the rolls will not be fin-
-ished before close of next month, but, after we
make the first pair, others can be furnished, on
from 2 to 3 weeks notice Respectfully Yours
Park Brothers & Co

- 1867. -

Park, Bro., Ho

28 Oct.

probable period of
completion of Steel Rolls.

THE BANKERS', BROKERS' & COMMERCIAL LINES OF TELEGRAPH

TO

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, and Intermediate Points;
also, connecting with all First Class Lines of Telegraph to every point in the United States and Canadas.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES:

No. 37 South Third, 115 Walnut, 6 N. Del. Avenue, above Market St.,
and Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

J. W. DYER, Act'g Supt,

WILLIAM CALLOW, President.

Received by Telegraph from

Am Bank Oct 28
To Director of U.S. Dept

*Please accommodate this
office if possible with
some five cent piece*

W. H. Dennis
actg as Treas

11 pd 27

U P Measie
New York
Asst Measie.

Telegram

Measie to be accomodated
with some 5 Cent pieces



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Oct 26 1867

To the Curators of the Cabinet of
the Mint.

In order to place the Cabinet collection under a more rigid and exact regulation, and to ensure the safety of its contents, the Director issues the following instructions.

First. The purchase and selection of the Cabinet specimens, and making out the original bills therefor, is confided as heretofore to the Assistant Assayer, together with a general oversight of the collection, without requiring his presence, except occasionally. He will also keep the accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Second. The more immediate care is devolved upon a Chief Curator, to which place I name Capt. A. Wilson Norris, now in charge. It will be his duty to open the cases when necessary, and keep the keys thereof; to make out duplicate bills for coins &c. and attend to the collection of the money; to assign to the other

curators their respective positions and particular duties; and to be present, as much as possible, during the hours of exhibition.

Third. For the present there shall be a ~~Curator~~ in each room, to be stationed by the Chief Curator, who may change their places if desired, to avoid monotony. And as it cannot be doubted, that there are occasional visits of designing persons, either singly or combined, to seek an opportunity for committing depredations (as has already been done in former years) the Curators must exert a constant vigilance, especially over those points most liable to attack; namely, the case of select coins in the East Room; the cases of American coins in the Middle Room; and the case containing large nuggets of gold, in the West Room. They will be held responsible for any losses, unless they can prove that there was no want of care and watchfulness. This watch is to be kept until the doors are locked; but after the time for visitors in general, if there are two curators present it will be sufficient. Besides exerting this care, they are also to acquaint themselves with the contents of the Cabinet, so as to be able to answer intelligently the questions of visitors;

and during the hours from nine to twelve, or later, they should be on their feet as much as possible, moving about among the visitors.

Fourth. The Chief Curator is required to report, ^{in writing} on the first day of each month, ~~separately~~ ~~or otherwise~~, to the Director, as to the attention which has been given to these instructions.

There is no intention to make these posts onerous or perilous, but rather to render them responsible and respectable, and adequate to the salaries paid. The employment is every way worthy of intelligence and education, and brings the curators into contact with large numbers of persons from all parts of the country; affording an opportunity to exercise a polite attention, and to increase the pleasure and interest of a visit to the rooms.

Director's office.

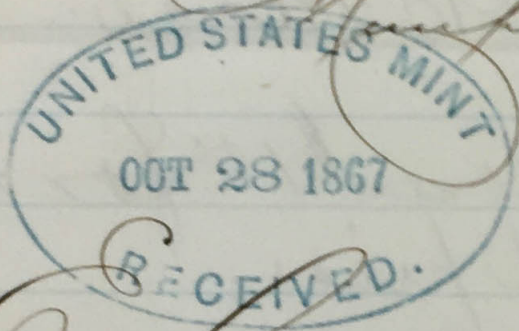
Oct. 26. 1867.

Make three copies

U S Mint.

Oct 26th / 86

Copy of instruction
issued by the Director
to the Curators of the
Cabinet of the Mint,
defining their duties &c.



Memphis Oct. 24/67

*Enclosed find \$1⁰⁰ for
which send the value in 25¢
Gold Coin.*

*John D. Peirce
Care
Black & Co
315 Main St.*

Memphis
Tenn

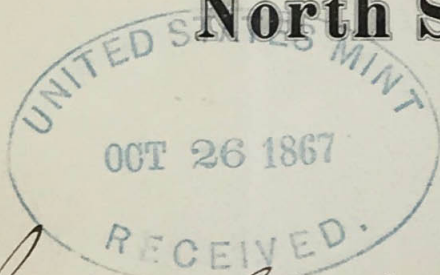
Mr B Prince

Encloses \$1.00 for 25¢
gold piece



Office of

North Star Gold and Silver Mining Co.



Chicago, Oct. 23 1867

Sup. U. S. Mint.
Phila. Pa.

Dear Sir - I desire to know
the amt. of gold coin you could send
me for two bars of gold bullion just
recd from our mine in Colorado.

These bars passed through branch mint
at Denver and weigh 46.84. oz.

The first bar weighs 23.22 " and is
G. 798. fine and S. 188 fine.

The second bar weighs 23.62. oz.
and is G. 683. fine. S. 307. fine.

Please inform me at your earliest
convenience, and also advise me con-
cerning the proper direction to secure a
safe transfer of this, and other shipments
from our mine to the mint at Phila. Pa.

Yours Respectfully,

J. C. Ballard

Treasurer N. S. G. & S. M. Co.

17. Oriental Building
Chicago Ill.

Circular & estimated value enclosed Oct 26/67

Chicago.
H. L. Ballard Ill
North Star Gold & Silver
Mining Co

Desires to know the value
of two ^{gold} bars with stamp
of Br Mint Denver on them

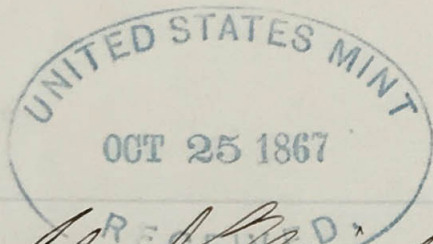


By 23.32

H. E. Warren, President
W. G. Venable, Cashier

Planters Savings Bank

Farmville, Va. 23^d Oct. 1867



U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

I ship by Southern
Express Co. on the 16th to U. S. Mint
Three gold bars Value \$45, but work
more please let me know if
you have rec^d it, if so send me
a check for the value of same

Respectfully
Wm. Venable

22nd Oct. Paid \$41.20

H. S. C.

Planter Saving Bank

Send 3 gold bars for
returns.



U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1867 / NOVEMBER

United States Treasury,
New York

Sir

Will it be possible for
you to furnish me with a set
of proof pieces, Silver; if so please
deduct the price of the same
from the enclosed note and send
the balance with the set to my
address as below, and very much
oblige

Very Respectfully yours
C. P. Gulick

Pay Deptnt U.S. Treas
N York

Mr R. Patterson
U.S. Mint
Phila

U.S. Treasury. N.Y.
Nov. 13. 1866.

Gillick C.P.

Enclosing \$10.⁰⁰ for
proof setts.

\$10⁰⁰ returned Nov 15. 1866

Office Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov 30th 1866

W^m Millward Esq.

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir

Herewith small piece of rock, which
please make "a critical analysis" to determine if any
gold may be in it. Also herewith Five dollars. (\$5.-)
in accordance with yours of 28th inst.

Thos. M. Howe

by H. H.

L.S. Would also like to have your opinion as to the
character of the Quartz; if a gold bearing quartz,

Contains gold, three dollars per ton.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Nov. 30. 1866.

Thos. M. Howe.

Liautz for assay

Mint of the United States,

MINTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT

Philadelphia, 30th Nov, 1867.



H. A. Linderman.

Director.

Dear Sir,

During the past month the mint has been guarded with especial care, in consequence of the scaffolding erected upon the outside.

The absentees have been, Banks one night by permission. Halzell two nights by permission. Clarke one night. Ahern four nights, three of which he offers as excuse for, that he was sick, and at that time I knew him to be suffering from a severe cold. Sloan has been absent since the 23^d and is still absent, sick with Erysipelas in the face. I visited him and found him alone with his face very much swollen and both eyes nearly closed.

there is nothing requiring special notice, the men have all ^{been} willing and prompt in carrying out my directions. and now but the most pleasant intercourse has existed between us from my first entering upon these duties to the present hour.

Respectfully Submitted,

Thos L Clarke.

Supt. Night Watch.

Nov 30th 1867

Thos L Clarke

Supt Night Watch
U.S. Mint

Report for November
1867.



Received Philada. 29 November, 1867
of A. Loudon Snowden - Chief Coiner - U. S. Mint
Eighty three ⁹⁷ 1100 Dollars in full for services
rendered U. S. Mint during November 1867

Thomas B. Chapman

83 97

29th Nov. 1867-

Receipt

of Thos. Chapman

for. \$83.97

Received Philada. 29 November, 1867
from A. Loudon Snowden - Chief Coiner - U. S. Mint
Ninety six ⁷⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars in full for services rendered
U. S. Mint in November 1867

⁷⁰/₁₀₀
96.

W. A. Merriett

29th Nov. 1867.

Receipt

of Wm. H. Merrick

for \$96.70

Hugh M. Cullock.

Jesse L. Williams.

Stephen B. Bond.

Charles M. Cullock.

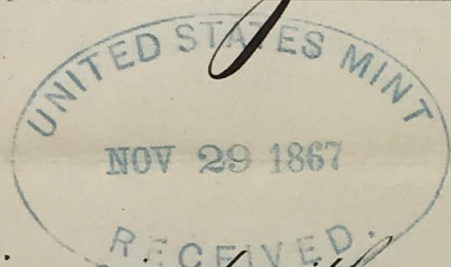
BAITERS HOUSE
OF
ALLEN HAMILTON & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nov 26 1867

W. H. Underman Esq
Director U. S. Mint Philadelphia

Dear Sir:



Your favor of the 22 instant
is received with enclosures as stated

I also received per Express this morning the
box containing the "Basso Relievo Modell of Father"
in good condition. Please accept my thanks
for the same. It is a capital likeness and
beautifully executed.

Yours Respectfully
H. M. Cullock

Fort Wayne
Ind

Chas McCulloch

Passo Relieved Moore
of his Father (Lacy of Treacy)
Received.



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Nov. 23^d 1867.

The Director while it affords him pleasure to bear testimony to the fidelity and careful attention to duty on the part of the Doorkeepers & Conductors regrets that there should have been instances where persons have called & have complained of uncivil treatment.

With a view to organize the force & prevent recurrence of this character in the future the following arrangement is prescribed to take effect from & after today.

The charge of the Door is assigned to Mr. Brosly assisted by Mr. Hunder.

Mr. Tobler will receive the cards or slips of paper of all persons calling to see the Director or other Officer of the Mint & deliver the same and await & deliver the answer.

Mezies Tuttle, Mr. Dehone Grunt & McQueen will act as Conductors, assisted by Mr. Hunder when necessary.

All persons calling at the Mint will be received politely & heard with

patience. -

Application for absence
during the regular hours of attendance
on any part of the same, - shall be
made to the Directors Clerk.

H. B. Lundenman
Director

W. B. Mink
Nov 23rd 89
Regulations presented
by the Director relative
to the duties of the
Shepherds & Conductors.

or Assay Office of the United States.

VI. That refined gold and silver bullion may be received at the Mint or any Branch Mint or Assay Office of the United States in exchange for unparted bullion on such terms and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Section 5 Chapter 97 of Act of March 4. 1853. and Section 3 of Act of February 20. 1861. relating to the refining of gold bullion at the Mint and its branches, and the Assay-Office at New York, are hereby repealed.

said bonds or any part thereof may be sold when necessary and the proceeds applied to redeem said coin.

IV That the limit of variation from the legal weight of the five-cent nickel-Copper coin shall be the same as is now allowed by law in the three-cent nickel-copper piece.

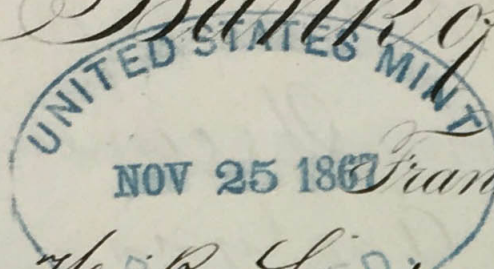
V. That the salaries of the clerks at the Mint of the United States may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury be fixed so as to equal the salaries authorized by law to be paid to clerks of corresponding grade at any Branch Mint

Be it enacted Vc. That five-cent
nickel-copper coins may be coined and is-
sued at the Branch Mint at New Orleans
on the same conditions and subject to the
same restrictions as the said coins are now
coined and issued at the Mint of the
United States.

II. That the Superintendent in addition to
the duties prescribed by the act establishing
said Branch Mint, and the supplements
thereto, shall perform the duties of Coiner
and Melter and Refiner.

III. That the net profits which have accrued since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and which shall accrue from the coinage of the one and two-cent bronze, and three and five-cent nickel-copper pieces shall from time to time be invested by the Treasurer of the Mint under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the bonds of the United States which with the interest that may accrue shall be held as a fund to redeem the five-cent nickel-copper pieces as is provided in Section V. of the Act approved May 16th 1866 and the

Bank of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky. Nov 21st 1867

W. R. Linderman, Director U. S. Mint.

I have received your favor of the
inst. with stated enclosures

Your favor of 2nd Inst to S. H. I
Trabue; saying that the \$5.00 must be
sent; On the 7th Instant, Trabue sent
the \$5.00 - Since which we have
none of your favors -

We desire a complete Analysis
of the Rock sent to you, say about
5 Pounds; Shewing us, if you please,
if any; - The quantity of Metals of gold,
Silver, or other thing to the Ton of Rock -

To which we desire your Statement;

We have entered another strata of
this same rock, our Crude Chemists say,
is much richer; they show the Gold in
almost every Crucible, in this Crude way -

We propose to send you say 5. 10
or 100^u of this as you may direct, for
another complete analysis, and at the

same time the amount of your charge—

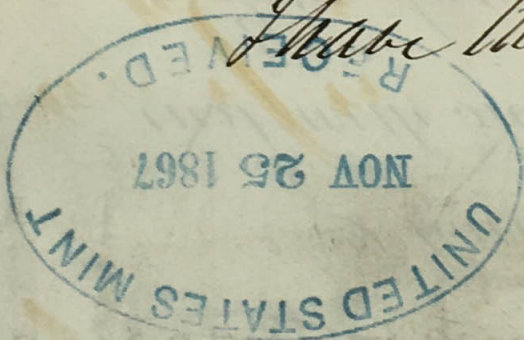
We are satisfied that Gold in this
Rock, the quantity we have no reliable
means to determine, save through
your establishment—

We do not find any Gold in intimate
connection with this inferior limestone,
save only in the small deposits of quartz,
seemingly injected into it; which may
be seen with Glasper, and in crushing
often portions the size of a Grain of
Wheat, varying in size—

I hope the \$5= went to hand if not,
I will remit that, or any charge;—
Let the analysis be made—

I have the honor to be
Respectfully

A. M. S. M. S.



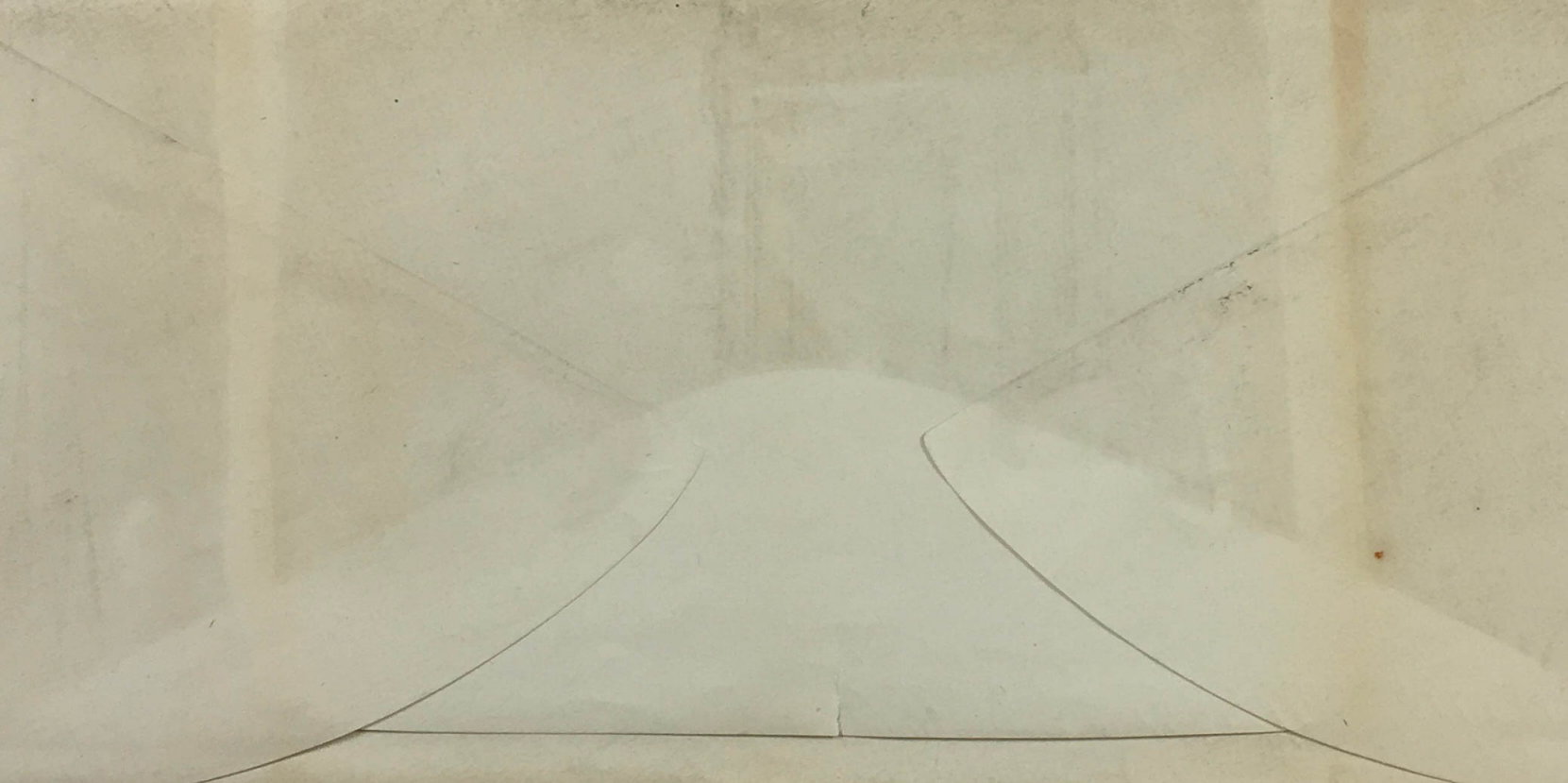
Concerning specimens of
Rock for analysis

A. M. S. M. S.

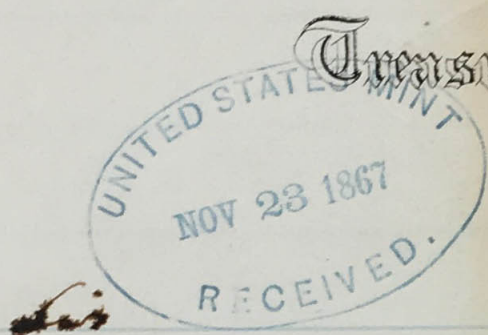
Franklin

Copy of Bill, sent
to Secy of Treasry with
Director's letter of Nov
23rd 1891, relating to
Mint, Assay, disposition
of profits arising from
the Minor Assay. Limit
of variation ~~in~~ weight of
5¢ Coin - Salaries of Clerk
&c &c.

Mint of the United States.



552C.
Treasury Department.



Nov 21st 1867

Sir
Your letter of the 18th instant
is received and your views relative to
the execution of the minor coinage
seem to be judicious and correct.

It will be inexpedient to introduce
inexperienced workmen into the Mint
unless the demand for their coinage
should be unusual.

I am glad to be informed
of your progress in the engraving of the
Field medal.

Very respectfully

Wm. C. Cress

Wm. H. Linderman

Secretary of the Treasury

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Washn DC
Secy of Treasury
Director views relative
to the execution of the
Minor Coinage Correct.
Yc &c.





Treasury Department.

Nov 20 1867

Sir

I transmit herewith an account of David Gilbert for materials & workmanship upon a Press ordered by the Commissioners appointed in 1866 to test the process of G. Y. Barclay for protecting the coinage.

I will thank you to inform me if you consider the bill a reasonable one and if the files of the Mint exhibit any correspondence relative thereto.

Please return the accompanying papers with the bill.

Very respectfully
J. D. Bailey
Assistant-Secretary

Hon H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint

Washn D.C.
Asst Secy of Treasry
Enclosing bill of David
Gilbert for 900 for Materials
& Workmanship on a Ref.
desire to know if there is
any correspondence on file
in the Mint relative thereto





Department of State
Washington Nov 20th 1867

W P Luderman Esquire
Director of the U S Mint
Philadelphia
Penn.

Sir: I have received your letter
of the 16th instant. You may send
the package addressed to the
gentleman to whom you wish it
delivered and I will cause it
to be sent forward.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Lewis

Washn D.C.
Secretary of State
Will forward package
referred to in Director's
letter of 16th inst



Mint of the United States,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Nov 25th 1867

Sir

In pursuance with your request, that additional precautions be taken, because of their tale value, to give security to the nickel cents in process of alteration into five-cent metal, I would suggest; That a convenient number of boxes be made to contain the quantity of cents requisite for a melt; which amount having been weighed into them, they shall be distributed to the Melters, one at a time, to each: The boxes to be provided with sheet-iron covers and having locks of a similar construction attached. of which the Foreman of the room shall alone have the key: so that when the Melter is ready to charge his crucible, the presence of ^{the} foreman will be necessary to unlock the box

, the content of which must be placed
in the crucible in his view

I would suggest that the cents be melted
exclusively in the day hours,

Very respectfully yours, Sir

Henry R Linderman M.D.
Director of the Mint

John W Taylor
Assistant

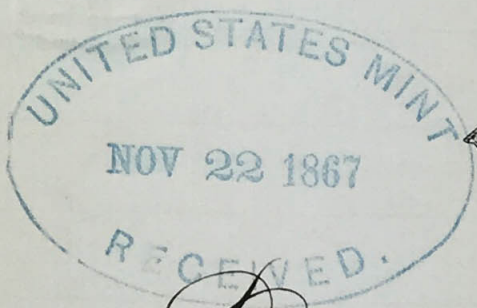
Approved & the M & R is
intended to carry the same into
effect, from & after tomorrow
22nd inst.

H. R. Linderman

Philada
Jno H Taylor
Asst M & R

Suggestions concerning
additional security to be
given to the Nickel Cents
&c. Same approved by
the Director

Nov 20th / 1864



Union Bank of Tennessee,
IN LIQUIDATION.

Nashville,

Nov 18th 1867.

Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

If there is any document published showing the whole amount of Coinage since the establishment of the mint I would thank You for a copy or information as to where it can be obtained

Respectfully
J. H. Steele & Co

Inform that we sent copy
Annual Rpt some days
ago

Nashville
Tenn

Jas W Allen & Co

Inquire the Amount
of Comage Since the
establishment of the
Mint



Chamfield Pa
Nov. 18th 1867

My dear Sir.

I send to you
address to-day, by express,
two pieces of ore, found at
different points in this Co.
Please have them as-
sayed for me and send me
the result. You will find
them marked No. 1 & 2. They
represent large quantities
at least so I am assured

I am confident they
contain iron but what in
addition, we cannot deter-
mine

Hoping to see you again
I remain
Yours
J. M. Byler

Clearfield
Nov 18th 1869 Pa

Tom Digler

Two pieces of ore
shipped for assay.

'Copy'

London 19 Nov^r 1867

Messrs Drexel & Co.
Philadelphia

Dear Sirs

We take the liberty of troubling you with the following matter: We are anxious to possess some information in reference to the U.S. Mint. We are acquainted with their method of working generally, but we should be glad to know something of their 'rolling machinery'. The British Mint works the metal into elongated ribbons, or "fillets" at once, whilst the American Mint, we are told rolls the metal into plates and cuts out the fillets by shears.

Further we are desirous to ascertain: What is the loss on the precious metals from melting or coining? is there any loss (or profit) and if so, how much on the average? We are aware that these are technical questions with which the officers of the Mint are perhaps best acquainted & we put the questions at once in order to show the character of the information required.

Our request to you would amount to this: Is there anything published, either in a Treasury Report, or by

or by a private book, which gives such information? Is there any account illustrative of the Mint machinery &c. &c? If you are not aware of anything of the kind, you might perhaps, through the courtesy of one of the gentlemen connected with the Mint, or through a firm of booksellers ascertain the names of the publications in question and any books sent to us by a bookseller bearing upon the subject, we should be happy to remit for at once.

Our excuse for troubling you in this arises from the fact that there is an important work ^{in the press} treating of the Mints of the world in which the compilers are anxious to give a full account of the American Mints, believed to be the best in their working &c.

Our Mr Richard Seyd, now in New York, will probably have paid you a visit, ere this reaches you, he may be on his way back, else we would not trouble you.

Holding our services entirely at your disposal
We remain

Dear Sir

Your obt. sots
(signed) Seyd & Co

Banking House of Alexel & Co.,



Philadelphia, Dec 5th 1867

H. R. Linderman Esq

Dear Sir

We take the liberty to
enclose herewith a letter
from our friends

Messrs Seyd & Co of London
who wish to get some
information in reference
to the United States Mint.

By giving us the desired
information you will
much oblige

Yours Very Resp
Alexel & Co
p W. Peap

Philada
Wheeler & Co

Enclosing a letter from
Lydt & Co London asking
information relative to
the U S Mint.

Philada
Neselt & Co

Enclosing a letter from
Lydia Landon asking
information relative to
the U.S. Mint.

BANKING HOUSE OF MENDEL AND KELLY.

No. 138 Third Street, near Post Office.

UNITED STATES MINT

NOV 18 1867

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14th 1867

Henry R. Linderman Esq.

Dear Sir

By recommendation I take this opportunity to write to you on the subject of ~~several~~ coins, viz: I wish to purchase silver dollar pieces coined by the U. S. of the following dates (1794.) (1797.) (1804.) (1836.). I want well preserved pieces - Please be so kind as to let me know what each of the above dates would cost, and by so doing you will confer a great & lasting favor, Yours Respectfully

Isaac W. Kelly

(P.S. Please answer
(as soon as practicable))

Louisville Ky
Isaac W Kelly
Desires to obtain dollars
of 1794-97. 1804
36.



Parnassus Pa.

Nov. 15th 1866

Copeland A.D.

Enclosing mineral for
assay.

Ans'd Nov. 17 1866

Paris 15th 1866

Mr W^m Hayward
Director of U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

I do not want to be con-
sidered troublesome but
Enclosed you will find a
sample of some kind
of metal which please
let me know if it is of
any value and oblige
Yours

A. D. Copeland

Iron pyrites very common
& no value J. R. L.

Parnassus Pa.

Nov. 15th 1866

Copeland A.D.

Enclosing minerals for
assay.

Ans'd Nov. 17- 1866



Treasury of the United States,

CASH DIVISION,

Washington, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sir:

I forward this day, per Adams Express Company,
One "Shield" (\$4.⁵⁰/₁₀₀)

Specimen Fractional Currency, for as per request
received in yours of 14 inst. to Secy. of Treasry.

It will deduct \$4.⁵⁰/₁₀₀ in next order
for nickel coin.

Very respectfully,

E. A. Spenser
Treasurer U. S.

H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint
Philada.
Pa.

Treasurer U. S.
Washington

Transmits a Shield of
Specimen Trade Cy by
Express.



Correspondence
U S Mint
also of

Branch Mints—

December, 1867,

November

Adams Express Company

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

OFFICES, S. E. COR. ELEVENTH & MARKET STREETS, AND NO. 320 CHESTNUT STREET.

(FORM 62.)

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Nov 14th 1867.

RECEIVED of

A. L. Swarden
on Bm

Value \$50⁰⁰

For which this Company charges

Marked

John C. Sample

Amst. C.

Mechanicsburg P.

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation. It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company ARE FORWARDERS ONLY, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the CARRIERS to whom the same may be by said Express Company entrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company, or their servants; nor in any event shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which the articles forwarded are hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company. And if the same is entrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent, (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do,) such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and, as such, alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event, responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person; and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to, and inure to the benefit of, each and every Company or person to whom the Adams Express Company may entrust or deliver the above described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person. In no event shall the Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them, in writing, at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of GLASS, or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the Shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military Authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection, or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage.

Freight,

For the Company,

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

only,

Except against loss occasioned by the public enemy.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

for

to

Receipt

of

Adams Express Co.

for

1 Box - forwarded

to

Mechanicsburg

Nov. 14. 1867

Dr.

1867

The Wells & Refiners Cent Bullion % in Settlement from April 1st 1865 to Nov. 14th 1867.

Cr.

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	\$	¢	1867			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	\$	¢
October	1	To Balance from Sept. 30. 1867						Nov.	14	By Bronze 142 \$ Planchets			164.000	16.400
		in his hands		6,101.367	41	264.377	28			Three \$ Nickel do			26.000	12.480
Nov.	14	" Cent Bullion purchased for coinage and delivered them		134.865	21	17.129	24			Five \$ do do			732.200	227.744 94
		" Nickel Coins of 1857-64 redeemed and delivered them		251.416	67	16.895	20			" Alloy used in making Gold Ingots amounting to exp. 1360.317.328			136.081 73	13.608 17
		" Cent Profit & Loss - for gain by manufacture into planchets of exp. 922.200 - Cent metals purchased, valued at \$ 256.624.94 over the average cost of the same at .04599-								" Spelter used in reducing Silver			283.238 58	2233 54
		535 Cents prof.		42.416.91		214.208	03			" Cent Bullion on hand and now delivered in settlement			4.139.305 17	190.388 79
										" Wastage in his operations on exp. 15.819.821.27			1.006.723 81	49.754 3 1
				6487.649	29	512.609	75						6487.649 29	512.609 75

Statement of the Mel-
ter & Refiner's Settle-
ment of his Alloy.

Nov. 14. 1867.

New York
Jno Sherman

Asks to be informed
where he can obtain
Cents of 1874 & 5



ESTABLISHED 1845.

Waterbury Brass Company,

52 BEEKMAN STREET.

NOV 12 1867

RECEIVED.

New-York,

Nov 11 1867

W R Linderman Esq

Dear Sir

Can you
inform me where I can
get a Cent of 1824 & 1825?
I have a complete set
of American Cents with the
exception of those dates
and suppose there is no
possibility of getting them
from the mint? I think
you might know of some
one that has them.

Yours truly

John Sherman

Clerk's Office House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C., November 9th, 1867

Hon. Director of the U.S. Mint.

RECEIVED
Phil. & Pa.
Sir:

The following Session Documents (bound in calf) of
the 2nd session of the 39th Congress have this day been
mailed to your address:

Q. now, on 3 to 8, 9 to 24, 25 to 49, 50 to 54,
55 to 56, 57 to 70, 71 to 116 - 7 Vols; Report of the Secty. of War; Report
of Secty. of the Interior; House Journal; Mexican Affairs; Commercial
Relations; Commerce & Navigation; Report of the Secty. of the Navy. Post
Master General & Co. doc. 2 - (1 Vol.); Reports of Committees Vol. 2.
Of the 1st session 34th Congress - Patent Office Report Vols. 1, 2 & 3.

I have Acknowledged the receipt of the above & value.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. Clark, Jr.

For Clerk of the H. R.

Washn
Clerk of the
House of Representatives
Mailing & doc to
Mm.



Fried. Krupp,

CAST STEEL MANUFACTURER,

Essen. Rhenish Prussia.



CAST STEEL RAILS,
PATENT CAST STEEL RAILWAY TIRES,

WHEELS, AXLES, SPRINGS, CRANK PINS, &c.

BOILER PLATES,

ROLLER, DIE AND TOOL STEEL,

American Office, 15 Gold Street,

New York.

Nov 7th 1867

H R Linderman, Esq; (Director U. S. Mint -
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dear Sir

We beg leave to say in reply to
your letter of yesterday that the price given
for the Rolls in our of Sept. 25th last was \$1150
(say eleven hundred and fifty) Dollars in gold, per pair,
exclusive of Duty, which you informed our Senior
was not payable thereon, being for the U. S. Government.

The Rolls will be made of the same dimensions
as the Drawing furnished & in all respects similar
to those furnished in 1849 through a London Agent,
and as good as Mr Krupp can ^{make} them. which of
course includes proper hardening & parallelism
of the Journals & face of Rolls, but no other
Guarantee. The dimensions for the Rolls, 8"
(say eight inches) dia. by 10" (say ^{ten} inches) on the
face properly tempered for laminating Rolls.
The Journals to be 5½" (say five & a half inches)

dia. by $12\frac{1}{2}"$ (say twelve & a half inches) long
at one end. And $24"$ (say twenty ~~four~~ inches)
at the other end, as per Drawing.

Payment to be made on delivery at the
Mint in Philadelphia Pa. in about four
to five months from receipt of Order here
in New York.

We are very respectfully Yours &c

J. D. Rogers & Son

P.S. If desired one or two pairs may be
delivered earlier, but such large rolls
are very apt to fly in the hardening, the
steel has to be made expressly for the
purpose & the long time required is necessary
to insure perfection in the Rolls.

As before
J. D. Rogers & Son

New York

This Prossert for
will supply the Mint
with Low pair Role
for \$1.50 per pair pay-
able in gold.



New Hampshire



Treasury Department,
Office of the Supervising Architect.
November 8th 1867

Sir

Yours of the 7th inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repairs of the Mint building, having been referred to me with instructions to examine into the matter as desired by you. I have to say that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request on my next visit to Philadelphia, which will be about the last of the present or first of the coming month, provided that will answer your purpose. If not please advise me, and I will make a special visit to confer with you on the subject.

Very Respectfully

J. R. Mullen

Supervising Architect

A. R. Linderman Esq.
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

Washn D.C.
Supervising Architect
Treasury Dept.
Will visit Phil^a in
reference to repairs
to Mint Building





Clatsburg, Wa.
Nov. 7th

Superintendent H. S. West
Dear Sir:

Please analyze
the contents of the box accompanying
and report result to
Pitchard, Care E. J. Loocher
Clatsburg, Wa.

Yours

Oblige

Yours R.
E. J. Loocher

Iron Pyrites very common
of no value

J. R. E.

Clarksburg
W. Va.
C. F. Lowther

Enclosing Specimen
for examination



Office of the Pittsburgh Foundry,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Pittsburgh Nov 4th 1867

A. Gordon Snowden Esq
Chief Coiner U.S. Mint
Philada

Dear Sir

Yours of the 31st was duly received with order for one pair of Chilled Roll, which we shall have made as directed and think they can be finished in three weeks, possibly sooner.

Truly Yours,
A. Garrison & Co
Hobart

- 1867 -

A. Garrison & Co

Pittsburg 4 Nov.

acknowledging recpt. of
order for 2 chilled Rolls.

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1867 / NOVEMBER

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1867/DECEMBER



U. S. Mint. Dec, 31. 1867.

Dr. H. R. Linderman.

Director.

Dear Sir

The Mint and contents have been carefully guarded at night during the month. The men have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties, with the exception Reported in the early part of the month, and at that time disposed off. The only unusual circumstance worthy of note during the month, was the finding one of the basement doors on the West side of the building open on Sabbath Evening Dec, 22nd inst,

Sloan was so far Recovered from his illness (Erysipelas in the face, Reported last month) as to be able to return to duty on the 5th inst, Hardy was absent sick, three night. No other absentees.

Respectfully Submitted.

Thos. L. Clarke.

Supt. N. W.

Phila^{da}

Thos L Clarke

Supt. Night Watch

Report for December



E. M. Bruce.

Thos. S. Morgan

C. A. Withers

AGENTS FOR
BEARD'S PATENT IRON TIE.

OFFICE OF

E. M. Bruce & Co.

Cotton Factors, Dealers in Exchange & Planters Supplies.

AGENTS FOR THE
CALHOUN & ATKINSON COTTON PLOW.

Augusta, Ga. Decr 12th 1866.

Wm Millward, Esq.,

Philadelphia, Pa. } Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of the

I received.

The Package referred to was received by you and the
Coni returned to us here. Our letter must have been delayed
in Mail as the Pkg for Express arrived there first.

Very Truly Yours,
E. M. Bruce & Co.

Augusta. Ga
Dec. 12. 1867.

C. M. Bruce & Co

In reference to a package
of gold dust

(Copy)

Washington D.C.

December 31. 1867.

Hon Hugh McCulloch.

Secy of Treas. U.S.

Sir:

An American Gentleman who accompanied me to Russia, now a resident of Paris, proposes to publish, at his own expense, an elaborate work, containing notices and photographs of all the medals bestowed by authority of the Congress of the United States of America.

He writes to me under date of November 29th as follows - "I would be much obliged if you would obtain for me photographs of the obverse and reverse of the following medals which are in the collection of the Mint at Phila^a but the dies of which were robbed from the Mint

at Paris in 1789.

Gen. Wayne for Stony Point

Col John Stewart " "

Chevalier de Fleury " "

Major Henry Lee. Paulus Hook

Gen. Green. Eutaw Springs.

Also one of the three medals awarded for
the Capture of Major Andre."

I have the honor to ask that these
Photographs may be sent to my address.

I desire to place at your disposal for
the purpose of being copied at the Mint,
the gold medal presented to me in Russia,
which was struck by order of the Emperor,
to commemorate the edict of emancipation
of the serfs of that Country.

After leaving your office this morning

I handed this medal to Hon W. C. Chandler
as Mr J. J. Knox was not in his room.

With Great respect.

Your Obedt Servt.

(Signed) E. D. Fox,

6 Presidents Square

UNITED STATES MINT

JAN 6 1868

Newport R.I.

Dec: 31st/1867.

Mr: RECEIVED.

An Estate of which I am
Trustee has a long lease of
a piece of property for which
"13 oz: 18 dwts: 10 1/2 grs of pure gold
in coin of the United States"
is paid quarterly. As the
amount of pure gold in
certain U.S. coins has been
changed at different times,
I fear my payments [since
gold has been at a premium]
have been too great.

For the above amount:

By multiplying $13, 18, 10\frac{1}{2}$
by $20.67 \frac{71}{387}$, it will be
found that "\$ 287.78
in gold coin" is correct.

The double eagle
contains 516 grains
of gold nine tenths pure;
other coins in proportion.

of 13 oz: 18 dwts: $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains of
pure gold

\$287 $\frac{78}{100}$ in gold coin has
been demanded by the lessor
as the proper sum.

Will you pardon the liberty
if I ask of you the favor to
give me your opinion as to
the proper sum in coin for
said number of oz &c. I

have generally paid in double
eagles. What is now the number
of grains in the double eagle, eagle
& half eagle. I am for

very respy
Yr obt^d servt.

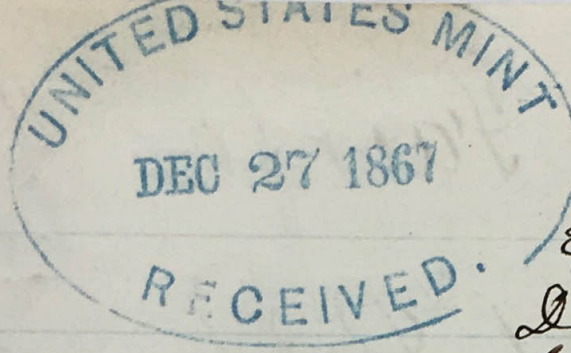
Geo: Quincy Thorndike.

Newport, R.I.

Geo Quincy Thomack

Inquires the value of
⁵⁰⁰ 13. ^{du} 18. ⁸⁰⁰ 10 1/2 fine gold
in gold coin





The Mint Receipt
& Assay Memorandum
was sent by Hercules
Effings to Fairport N.Y.
Dec 14 - as requested in his
letter -
H. Thompson

Fairport New York N.Y.
December 23. 1867

Clerk of the
U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

I hoped you from St. Albans
by Express a package of Gold
dust containing about 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ 3
pcts. requesting you to send
Coin Receipt. As I much want
to transfer it. I would rather
you would ship me the Coin
by Express to St. Albans Vermont.
Care of Wyman & Huntington
General Merchants. by sending
the money any time you will
much oblige me.

Yours Very Respectfully

George H. Safford

Express charge paid to Philadelphia & 2000

Fairfax Pt.

Coat of Pafford

Concerning deposit of
gold dust.

Recd Jan'y 27/48

The Chief Clerk will
please call at the
breeder's room this
morning & bring with
him Jimi Brooks & reports
prepared & submitted
by the Foreman of
each room &c

H R L

Am

Dec 30, 186

Order from

Director

Dec. 30. 1867-

In relation to time made
by the workmen during
the month.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th 1867

Maj. Henry Rice
Sir

~~By Order of the
Director you are suspended~~

Under instruction
from the Director, you are
suspended from your position
in this Department to take
effect Jan. 1st 1868 -

You will please report at
this Office at your earliest
convenience, and receive the
quit - due on the Rolls for
the present month
Yours Respectfully

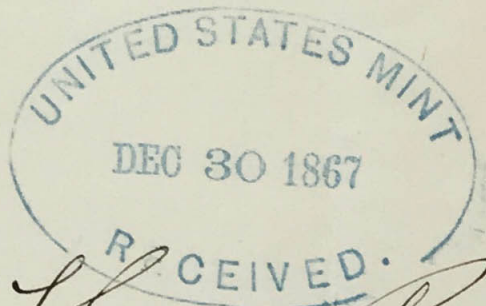
Chas. Conner

C. C. Dept.

Dec. 28. 1867.

A. Laudon Inowden
Chief Corner

Suspending May. Reese.



National Academy of Design,

New-York, Dec 27, 1867

Henry R. Linderman Esq
Director of the Mint

Dear Sir,

Your Communication on
the Subject of designs for Coinage
was read at the Council of the Academy
and directed to be sent to each of the
five Sculptors named. I have no doubt
they will meet & Consult on the Subject
and that you will hear from them.
I will make inquiry about an expert
Modeller and write again soon.

With sincere thanks for your courtesy
I am very truly yours

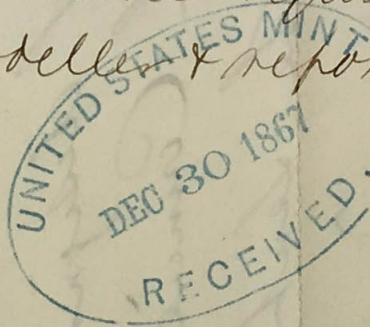
D. Huntington

Nat Academy of Design
New York

W Huntington

Director's Communication on
the subject of design for Coins
read at Council of the Academy
&c &c.

Will make inquiry about
a modeller & report.



Office of the Pittsburgh Foundry,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Pittsburgh Dec 26th 1867

Alfred Snowden

Chief Cashier W. & W. Mint
Philadelphia



Dear Sir

Yours of the 24th is received covering check on Farmers and Mechanics Bank for \$100⁰⁰ amount due to Chico Rullo Dec 11th and for which you have our thank

Truly Yours
A. Garrison
Holmes

Pitts. burg,

Dec. 26/67

A. Garrison & Co.

Receipt for \$400.⁰⁰

AL

Suggestions as to

an act to regulate the gold and silver coins of the United States.

1st Section - Prescribe the weight and diameter of each gold and silver coin of the U.S. in conformity with the plan of the Monetary Conference.

2^d Section - Provide for the exchangeable value at the Mint of existing coins (at a rate that will barely pay the re-coining.)

3^d Section - Prescribe the value at Custom House and Mint of the Pound Sterling at 5 \$ and all foreign coins, similar in size, weight and fineness to the U.S. coin at their full value and all other foreign coins to be assayed and their value determined by the Director of the Mint and published annually with his report.

4th Section - The gold coin to be a legal tender for all debts public and private, and the silver coin for all payments not exceeding ten dollars.

5th Section - General Authority to Secretary to regulate size, devices &c. in conformity with this Act (a section similar to Sec 7. Act of March 3^d. 1853)

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, Dec 23^d 1867.

Sir:

The Committee of Finance is giving attention to the plan of monetary unification adopted by the International Conference at Paris and submitted with your annual report to the consideration of Congress— Strongly impressed with the expediency of modifying our gold and silver coins to the standards agreed upon by that conference, we desire such information from the Mint as will enable Congress to give legal effect within the United States to the plan proposed. With this view we respectfully ask the Department to furnish the Committee; 1.st with the weight, diameter and fineness of the several gold coins of the United States when reduced to the standard proposed by the Conference. 2.^d The weight diameter and fineness of silver coins to be in harmony with the gold coins and to conform to the metric measures. 3.^d The cost of recoinage of existing coin, and the percentage that ought to be charged for recoinage—

(over)

4th, What provision, if any, should be made to the creditors of the United States for the proposed reduction of the dollar standard.

5th, What rule should be prescribed as to the collection of existing contracts.

6th, And such other information as in your opinion will bear upon the proposed measure.

The Committee would be obliged if to secure exactness the information required should be accompanied with a Bill.

Very respectfully yours.

(signed) John Sherman
Chairman.

Hon Hugh McCulloch.



Treasury Department.

Dec. 26, 1867.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 24th inst.
is received.

Enclosed I hand you a
copy of a letter from Mr. Sher-
man, Chairman of the Finance Com-
mittee, which will indicate to you
what information is needed in
regard to the proposed unification
of the coinage.

I am glad to know that
Mr. DuBois, Assistant Treasurer,
will come with you to Washington.

Very truly yours
Hon. A. R. Linderman Sec. Com. M.
Director of the Mint Secretary
Philadelphia, Penn.

Washn D.C.
Secretary of Treasury
Enclosing a copy of letter
rec^d from Hon^{ble} Sherman
relative to the unification
of the Coinage



Philadelphia Dec 30 1867

Dr H R Lindeman

Dear Sir

I offer the following remarks in response to your request that I should acquaint you with any suggestions which might occur to me upon reading the Report of Mr Puggles upon International Coinage

- 1 I believe in the general proposition that diversity of coinage among the nations benefits nobody but the brokers, and such persons as know how to take advantage of the perplexities of others; that no national gain or good results from an isolated system of coinage; and that great friction and annoyance would be avoided in commerce, in travelling, and in all international intercourse by the use of a common coin standard, to which the moneys of account of the various nations could be referred, and to which they might finally become assimilated. The saving of this friction would be an economy of a very considerable amount of human energy and vitality; it would be an actual increase of the available force of a nation akin to that produced by any labor saving machine.

- 2 The argument is, for the present, sound, that the United States has the deepest interest in this subject, as being the great gold-producing country, whose coins are mostly exported, and are now worth abroad only their value for recoinage, thus entailing upon us the total loss of ^{the chief part of our} ~~our~~ ~~whole~~ coining expenses. Should this country become the commercial center and dominant money power of the world, that argument would fall, as our coins would then become proper the universal standard, whether like those of other countries or not.

3 If an assimilation of the coinage of the various countries is to take place, I think it most practicable to take the lowest of the three great standards; viz the French, as the general one, for the money of account in the various countries would necessarily be changed, at least for the future dealings, by making the new coins legal tender. Experience has I think shown that it is far easier for a country to reduce the value of its monetary unit than to raise it; that it is in other words easier to level downwards than upwards. I avoid enlarging upon this point, but the history of the English pound or of the French livre will partly illustrate my meaning.

4 As the proposed change in our gold unit would be equivalent to a reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in its value, that reduction would facilitate by so much our return to specie payments in all private transactions, by bringing the coin which would be the new legal tender $3\frac{1}{2}$ % nearer to our present paper currency than the now existing American coin is.

5 The great obstacle in the way of the projected change is of course the temporary derangement which it might make in existing contracts, and this obstacle is not slight. Such derangements and readjustments have however not unfrequently occurred in the principal commercial countries without extreme or permanent inconvenience. The one now in question would not be comparable in seriousness with that caused by the issue of our paper legal tenders, and in the case of all private contracts could be met as Mr Sumner suggests, by making all which bear date prior to the change performable according to the old standard.

The very important question of the bearing of this change upon the public debt, could as he says be arranged by a new issue of

bonds payable in the new coins, and probably most holders of the present 5/20's would very willingly exchange them for bonds of the same denominations payable explicitly in gold coins of 3 1/2 2s. less value than our present coins. My belief however is that all considerations of honesty and good policy bind the United States to pay all their 5/20 bonds in gold of the old standard, and that the time for creating a new consolidated loan has not arrived, nor cannot arrive until the country is prepared to offer payment of the old bonds in coin.

In conclusion I approve very heartily of the conclusion arrived at by the Conference, and think that if Great Britain will accede to the plan of recoining her gold according to the proposed standard, the United States should by all means do the same. Probably we shall never again have in this country so favorable a time for accomplishing this important work as is the present.

Very Respectfully
Joseph Martin

P. S. If my use of the term "money of account" should not be quite clear to you, I venture to refer you to the Chapter on that subject in Colwell's Ways and Means of Payment.

Philada
Jos Wharton

His views on Inter-
national Commerce

Dec 20, 1867

U. S. Branch Mint, Denver.

Denver, Colorado, Dec. 26th 1867



Sir

Please forward us for the use
of this Branch Mint. 1 Mortar of
about 60 lbs. weight, at your
earliest convenience, and much obliged.

Your obt. servt.

Geo. W. Lane

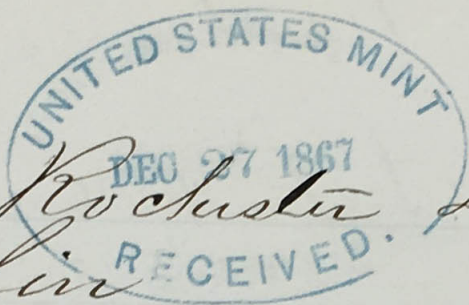
Superintendent.

To Hon.

H. R. Linderman
Director

Denver
US Br Mint
Requisition for one
Mortar (60 lb)





Rochester Dec 26/67
Syracuse

Can I ask of you
a little information
in regard to "old coins"
I have a set of American
cents since the first coins
to the present time - what
^{are} they worth, I have a
large amount of American
& foreign Gold Silver
coins from 25 to 400 ^{cents} old
besides a large stock of
middles. I have an American
five dollar gold piece 1849
1-2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 in fine
order any information
you can give me will
be appreciated

Yours Truly
L S Davis
Drawn 323

Rochester N.Y.

J S Davis

Concerning a Collection
of Coins in his possession



Mint of the United States,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23rd 1867

D^r H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

Mr^s J. H. Taylor & myself
having found that the deliveries of bent coins to the Treas-
urer, during the last three weeks ~~having been~~ ^{were} \$137,275 =
(viz. 1-ct. \$8750 = — 2-ct. \$7425 = — 3-ct. \$10,500 = — 5-ct. \$110,600)
and that the orders during the same period (Dec. 1. to Dec. 21.)
were \$75,945 = (viz. 1-ct. \$4975 = — 2-ct. \$4120 = — 3-ct. \$8045 = — 5-ct. \$58,805.);
in other words that the production has been 80 pr. ct. more than
the demand. Assuming the rate per week to be \$45,000
& the present demand \$25,000 = as the above 3 weeks show,
then, if the demand do not increase, we shall pay off the
present indebtedness \$200,000 = in ten weeks. If however,
the demand should rise to \$60,000 per week, as you think
may possibly be the case before long, then the exaction of
another melt from each furnace of each gang, will add just
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % pr. ct. to our production above given. That is

our production will exactly equal the demand. \$60,000, pr. week.

We propose therefore not to increase the wages of the men, which are now well advanced, & which advance is not retracted without some trouble, when the circumstances demand it, - but instead thereof we propose to call the 4th melt two hours over-time, & allow the usual rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ their present wages for each hour, as has been the practice for a long time in the Mint. We have calculated how much this would add to the cost of making the Cent metals, & here give the additional wages for a month compared with their present wages.

		Present wages	Increased amt.
2 foremen	for 26 days	\$ 171.60	\$ 34.32
17 melters	—— " ——	1281.80	256.36
31 helpers	—— " ——	2256.80	451.36
		<u>\$ 3710.20</u>	<u>\$ 742.04</u>

In short by the addition of only one-fifth more cost for wages, we shall obtain one-third more metal. It will therefore be profitable until the indebtedness is cancelled

Respectfully yours

J A C Booth

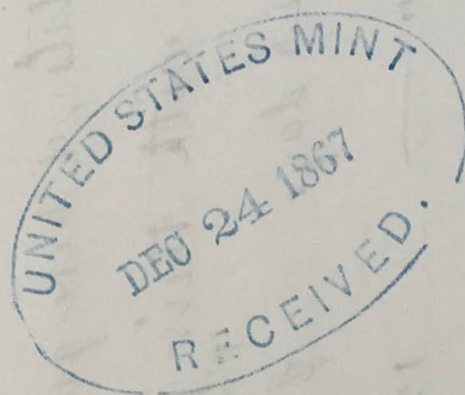
Dec 23/67 Approved & the Lib & Refiner's
order to carry the same into effect
from & after tomorrow 24th inst.

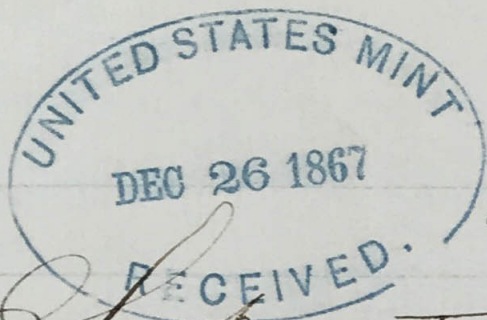
U Mint

Dec 23rd 1867

J C Booth
Mr R

Concerning the demand &
Supply of the Small Coinage





Hanover Pa Dec 23 1867

Superintendent.
United States Mint

Phil Pa

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of sending
you a Specimen of some
"Mineral" water, found on my
Fathers' farm. He has dug a shaft
some 12 feet deep on a hill on
the surface of which are found
crystallized Flint Quartz, has struck
a vein of the kind of material enclosed,
and is at a loss to know if it
is of any value, and where to get any
information concerning it.

Has requested me to write to you
and enclose sample. Should
you favor me with a reply and
the information wished I will
be under many obligations.

Indy your friend

It is the brown oxide
of iron, with mica; a
good ore to work.

S. G. Sheaffer
Hanover Pa,
York Co Penna

Hanover
York Co. Pa
J G Sheaffer
Enclosing specimen
of Mineral for exam-
ination



American
NATURAL
LUBRICATING OILS

Prepared expressly for all classes of

MACHINERY.

DEC 24 1867

Principal Office of

The Volcanic Oil and Coal Co.

10 and 11 Merchants Exchange.

Philadelphia, Decr 23^d 1867
H. R. Linderman Esq.
U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of
your favor of this date giving the
result of the trial of the sample
of lubricating oil made by your
instructions, for which accept thanks

I am sorry that the result
has not been better.

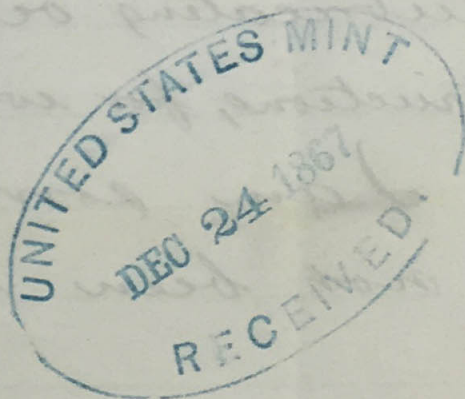
Yours Resp^y-

J. P. Stearns

Philadelphia

J P Steiner

Result of a trial of a Sample
of Lubricating Oil recd.



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec 20th 1867

A. Loudon Snowden Esq
Chief-Coiner

The Director respectfully requests the attention of the heads of the respective departments of the Mint, to the necessity of the utmost economy in the purchase and use of supplies, consistent with a due regard to the proper efficiency of the institution. The public burdens are now heavy and it is the duty of every officer of the government, to exercise economy in conducting the business entrusted to him. As far as it is practicable to do so, the price proposed to be paid, will be stated in the requisition; and the officers of the Mint are requested to see to it that the market is frequently tried when articles are to be purchased, with a view to obtain them at the lowest cash rate. Allowances for over-time will only be made, when the labor is actually performed, and when there is a necessity therefor.

Very Respectfully
H R Linderman
Director

U. S. Mint

Dec. 20/67

W. R. Linderman
Director

In relation to the purchase
of supplies -

THE BANKERS', BROKERS' & COMMERCIAL LINES OF TELEGRAPH

TO

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, and Intermediate Points;
also, connecting with all First Class Lines of Telegraph to
every point in the United States and Canadas.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES:

No. 37 South Third, 115 Walnut, 6 N. Del. Avenue, above Market St., and
Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

J. W. DYER, Act'g Supt.

1 My

WILLIAM CALLOW, President.

Received by Telegraph from

New York Dec. 20 1867
To D. H. R. Linderman
Dir. U.S. Mint

We are much
in want of five⁵ cent
pieces

W. H. Ferris
actg asst Treas

9/25/67

No New York
Actg Asst Treasr

In want of 5 Cent
pieces.





Williams College, Mass. Dec. 20, 1867.

Director U. S. Mint,

My dear Sir; -

May I trouble
you for a copy of your late report to
Congress? The references to it in the Report
of the Sec. of the Treasury make me desirous
to see it.

Very respectfully, Yours,
A. L. Perry

Report
sent Dec 23/67

Williams College
Williamstown Mass

A L Perry

Receiving a Directors
Report.



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec 19, 1867,

A. Lowdon Snowden Esq,
Chief Clerk.

Dear Sir,

I have your report
in the case of John Richardson which
is satisfactory.

To prevent the tendency
which evidently exist among Engineers
generally to devolve a portion of their
duties on Subordinates, I have to request
that you will adopt every possible
precaution to insure at all times
during working hours, the close
attendance & immediate supervision
of the Engineer & his principal assistant,
one or the other should during working
hours, have the steam power under
close observation.

Very Truly Yours,
H. R. Anderson
Director,

U. S. Mint

Dec. 19. 1867.

H. R. Linderman

Director

In relation to duties of
Engineers

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec. 20. 1867

A. Lordon Snowden Esq.,
Chief Coiner.
Dear Sir,

Mr. A. H. Downing
is promoted to the Foremanship
of the Coining Room & Mr. Samuel James
will be transferred from the position
he now fills to the Foremanship of
the Machine Shop made vacant
by the decease of William Hollenbeck.
This order is made on your
report & recommendation. —

Very Respectfully
J. R. Linderman
Director

U. S. Mint

Dec. 20/67

H. R. Linderman
Director

Promoting A. W. Downing
to foremanship of Coining
Room, and assigning
Saml. James to foreman-
ship of Machine Shop.



Office of Cavender & Rowse,

No. 213 NORTH THIRD STREET,

St. Louis, 21 Dec 1867

To the Manager U.S. Mint
Philadelphia Penna.

Sir,

We have in our vault,
One Thousand Dollars in Nickel (1, 2, & 3^d pieces) received
by us from you via Adams Express Co. It was sent by
error. The order which we gave last summer through
Clark, Dodge & Co. N.Y., was afterwards cancelled, and the
money deposited by them with you, was returned to them.
Hence the Nickel does not belong either to them or
to us. When it arrived, we notified C. D. & Co. of the
facts, but have received no reply.

The nickel awaits your orders, having never been
unsealed, or opened.

Yours Respectfully,

Cavender & Rowse
By C. H. Hump

Rec^d July 18/67 \$ 1,000
by Express

Qmt Oct 11/67

St Louis Mo
Cavender & Reese

Concerning 1,000 small
Coins in their vault which
does not belong to them



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec 18. 1867.

A. Lowden Snowden Esq.,

Chief Clerk,

Dear Sir,

In an application made to me this morning by Dr Ward, for an increase of compensation to John Richardson, it was stated that he had been running one of the Engines for a month or the part. Will you please state whether it is the practice in this case or others to entrust the Engine in the hands of those not possessing special qualifications for such duties.

Very Respectfully,
H. B. Underman
Director,

Dec. 18. 1867.

H. R. Linderman
Director

In reference to John Richard-
son - asking whether he
has ever been engaged in running
the Engines

THOMAS SQUIRES,

No. 1 Exchange Building,

Dealer in Government Securities, &c.,



ALBANY,

Dec 19

1867

W. A. Linderman Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Dear Sir,

Have the kindness to inform
me if you have coined any New Silver Dollars
for 1868 as yet.

On Oct 18th we sent \$50 for
5 cent coin. Can you send them soon?

Very Respectfully

T. Squires & Co

Albany N.Y.

Compt Squires

Inquires if any dollar
of 1 sbp have been Comed
yet
also abt order for small
Coins



Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.



Philadelphia, 19 December 1867

Dr. H. R. Linderman
Director - U. S. Mint
Sir

The death of Mr. W. H. Merrick has left the Machine Shop without a regular Foreman. I have given the Superintendence of the room temporarily to Mr. Henry Garrett General Foreman.

I beg leave to recommend in this connection the appointment to the vacant foremanship of Mr. Saml. James the present foreman of the Coining Room. The principal work of the Machine Shop is for the Coining Room and requires in oversight a thorough knowledge of the machinery used in that room. Mr. James from long connection with the operations of the coining room knows its requirements and would be therefore eminently qualified to fill the position.

If this transfer be made I would respectfully recommend that A. W. Downing now holding the second position in the Coining Room be promoted to the foremanship thereof. Mr. Downing is a most excellent mechanic and I believe his promotion would add greatly to the efficiency of this Department.

Hoping this recommendation may meet yr. approval

I remain, very respectfully

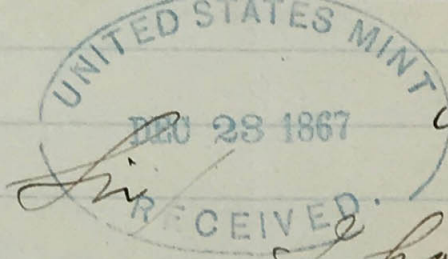
Boudon & Mordeux

Chief Coiner.

A. L. Gordon Snowden
Chief Clerk
U.S. Mint.

2
Recommends the appointment of Saml James as Foreman of Machine Shop vice Merriks deceased & A. W. Downing Foreman of Coining room vice James transferred





New Orleans Dec 18/67

I have some gold & silver
which I wish made into coin. Some
of it consists of foreign coin and some is
melted the quality of which I am not
certain about. Will you be good enough
to inform whether I can send it and what
amount you receive.

Yours

J. Samuel

P.S. address J. Samuel
Box 1375 N.O.

Circular sent
Dec 23^d 1867

New Orleans La
J. Samuel

Concerning some Gold &
Silver he desires Comed

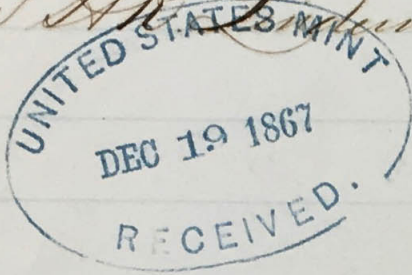


Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, December 18th 1867

Hon A. P. Sumner



Director.

Dear Sir.

Yours of this date making inquiries as to the duties assigned to John Richardson has been received, and in reply I have the honor to present the following statement.

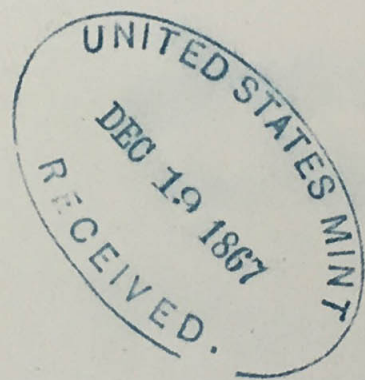
John Richardson is, and has been ever since his appointment, a laborer with duties varying as circumstances require. He was found to be especially useful in cleaning the boilers from time to time, and in performing such other duties as required strength and willingness. On the completion of repairs it was deemed necessary to assign some one of the laborers to assist the Engineer in oiling and keeping the engines clean. Mr Casson, Engineer, took Richardson from wheeling the coal and wood, and assigned him to this duty which requires no "special qualifications". He is at present performing this work. The Engineer, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, says, "he does not perform the duties of an Engineer," and if at any time his duties assumed any other character than that of laborer, it was in violation of the rules and

regulations prescribed to the Engineer.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Yours
Haddon Swinden
Chief Engineer.

Philada
A L Snowden
Chief Clerk
Report on the duties
assigned to John Richardson
Laborer.



Armist of the United States
Dec 18/12/1867

A Lenden Snowden Esq. Chief Commr
Dear Sir

In reply to your
Communication, of this date,
enquiring the duties performed
by John Richardson, I would
respectfully state, that Mr.
Richardson is a laborer, and
his duties are not of a specific
character. He does not perform
the duties of an Engineer, and
in this respect, his duties consist
simply, of assisting, whenever called
upon ~~in~~ and necessary, in oiling,
and keeping the engine clean

Very Respectfully
Isaac Bassett
Chief Engineer

Mint of the U. S.
Dec. 18/67.

Isaac S. Cassin
Chf. Engineer

In relation to the duties
of John Richardson

N^o 2487

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S.

Philadelphia Dec. 18 1886

I Certify, That *C. M. Ribbin* Secy,
U. S. Mint

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.
Three hundred thousand ¹⁰⁰ Dollars,
on account of profits on 1, 2, 3 & 5 ¢
Coins
for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

\$20,000 =

C. M. Ribbin
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia, Dec 21, 1867

If convenient the
Chief Clerk will please
submit his report to you,
of his trial of the
Specimen or Sample of
oil, handed him a
few days since.

Very Respectful
H. H. Henshaw
(Director,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Dec 17th 1867

A. London Browden Esq Chief Carrier
Sir, — The Sample of oil
given us on Friday last and
ordered to be tested on the Engines
has been tested on Engine No. 1.
It does not appear to answer
well for heavy journals, If used
upon Surfaces partially heated, as
in the case of some of the working
parts of an Engine, the oil thick-
ens but does not become gummy.
This oil does not possess sufficient
body, or durable lubricating qualities,
to answer well for use on the Engines, and
is too light for machinery of this
Character

Very Respectfully
Isaac Hassin
Engineer

Dec. 17. 1867

Isaac S. Cassin
Engineer

Report on Sample of
oil -

Lucas Nat Paul
Harris Conn 17 Dec '67
Lipi

UNITED STATES MINT
DEC 18 1867
RECEIVED

I have rec^d in reply
to my inquiries about the exchange of
milled cents, your Circular of May 30.
but it fails to convey the information
I desire. The circular promises to
pay the nominal value, by which one
would naturally understand to be intended
the current value by Count, but in
paragraph 3 this meaning seems to be
expressly denied to the words in question.

Will you please inform me how
much per pound is paid for the coins
and how many by Count weigh a pound
avirdupois.

We have a large accumulation
of small coins (1 + 2^c) and I should
be glad to aid in reducing the quantity,
but I do not wish to take the trouble
of sorting them and making a considerable
loss in addition.

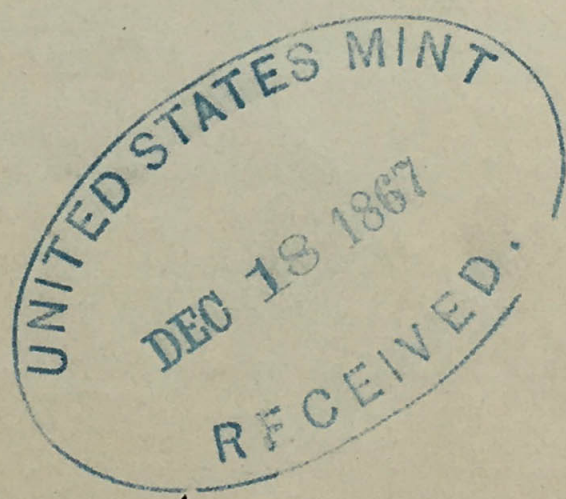
Yours

H. R. Underman

W. H. W. H. W.

Norwich Conn
Uncas Nat Bank

Inquires the nominal
value of a pound of
Nickel - Copper Cents

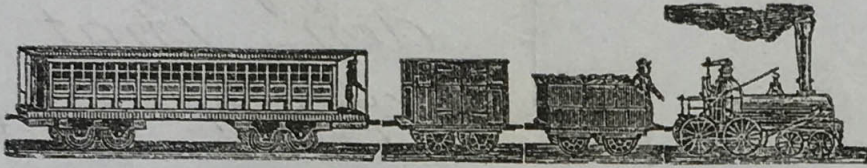


FORM No. 66.

SERIES A.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

Delivery Office, . . . No. 10 Kelley Street Platform.



Pennsylvania Rail Road Company's
FREIGHT STATION,
CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTICE.

All Merchandise and Produce will be at the risk of the owner after delivery at the Station, and must be removed DURING BUSINESS HOURS on, or the day after, its arrival, or it will be subject to a charge for Storage.

If stored elsewhere, which will be at the option of the Company, it will be at the owner's risk and expense.

Owner or Consignee to pay Freight and Charges, in par funds, at specified rates, upon the Goods as they arrive.

Unless claims for Errors or Damages of any description are made on, or the day after, the delivery of the Goods, it is the admission of the Consignee that none such exist.

Philadelphia,

Dec 17 1867

Please send for

2 Box Cars

for Chief Carman's Truck

Freight and Charges payable in "PAR FUNDS,"

\$ 3,000

S. B. KINGSTON,

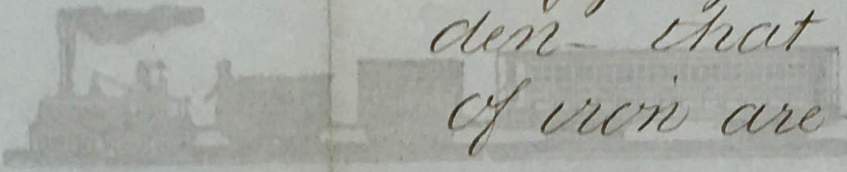
Freight Agent.

Penna. Freight Depot

Dec. 27/67

THROUGH FREIGHT.

Notifying Mr. Snowden - that two boxes of iron are at Depot.



Pennsylvania Rail Road Company's
FREIGHT STATION,
CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTICE.

All Merchandise and Produce will be at the risk of the owner after delivery at the Station, and must be removed during business hours on, or the day after, its arrival, or it will be subject to a charge for storage. It stored elsewhere, which will be at the option of the Company, it will be at the owner's risk and expense. Owner or Consignee to pay freight and charges, in parcels, at specified rates upon the Goods as they arrive.

Any claims for loss or damage to any description of goods made on, or the day after, the delivery of the Goods, it is the responsibility of the Consignor that the same be made.

Handwritten signature: A. S. Mum

Faussig, Gempfer & Co. Bankers.

St. Louis, Dec 1st 1867

U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Dear Sir

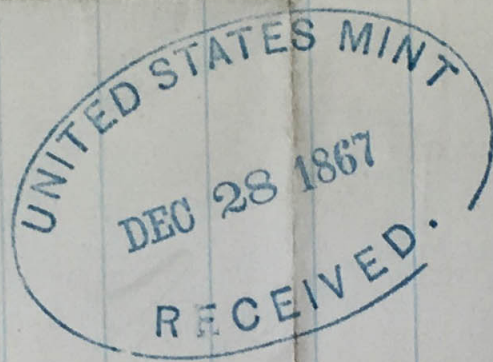
We have this day
shipped to you per American Ex 2 silver Bars
(27 1/2 oz) for coinage into American silver Dollars
and returns

Very Respect
Faussig Gempfer
& Pappert

Re. 2 Dec 20. Retained the same day to Faussig Gempfer
St. Louis with Mint Circular It was valued \$30 &
refused by Mr. Crocker

Yours Truly
Geo. Thompson

St Louis Mo
Tausig & Co
Concerning deposit of
Silver bars.



Banking House of Drexel & Co.,

Philadelphia, Feb 16 1867

H R Linderman Esq

Dear Sir

Allow us to express our
Sincere Thanks for your
kind & valuable information
in reference to the U.S. Mint.
which we shall communicate
to our friends in London.
We remain

Yours Very Respect

Drexel & Co

J W Reap

Philadelphia

Wheeler & Co

Expressing thanks for
the information relative
to the U.S. Mint



United States Government Despatch Agency,

17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,

London, 16 December 1867

H. R. Lindermann Esq

Director of the Mint of the United States

Sir

A new book by J. Arthur Phillips entitled "The Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver" has just been published at £ 1. 11. 6. It is royal octavo, contains many illustrations and has above 500 pages of text. Thinking the book may interest you I venture to call your attention to it and avail myself of this opportunity to say I shall always have much pleasure in supplying any books, magazines or papers you may require.

I have the honour to be

Sir
Your obedient servant

B. F. Stevens

U. S. Despatch Agent

London Eng
Dec 16/67.
D. F. Stevens

A work on the Mining
& Metallurgy of Gold and
Silver published. Price
£1-11-6

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec 14. 1867.

A. Lowam Snowden Esq.,

Chief Clerk.

Dear Sir,

I desire to call Your attention to the enclosed statement, & request that hereafter a statement similar in all respects be furnished me Weekly -

Very Respectfully

H. R. Linderman

Director,

There should be one statement covering the operations on Gold & another than on Silver

HRL

Extended to monthly statements

Philad^a

Dec. 14. 1867

H. R. Linderman

Director

In relation to wastage
reports.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 1867

Dr H. R. Linderman

Director, U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir,

As stated in your letter to Mr G. B. Simpson, April 11. 1867, there must of necessity be wastage in operating on Gold & Silver, & of course it is desirable to avoid wastage as far as practicable. The process in question proposes to avoid wastage altogether, a result of human action, which I regard as wholly impossible. But assuming that the meaning & design is to diminish wastage, we ought certainly to look at any process with such a design, & if we cannot pass judgment upon its feasibility or not, beforehand, then we ought by all means to test it practically.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 1867

Dr H. R. Linderman

Director, U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir,

As stated in your letter to Mr G. B. Simpson, April 11. 1867, there must of necessity be wastage in operating on Gold & Silver, & of course it is desirable to avoid wastage as far as practicable. The process in question proposes to avoid wastage altogether, a result of human action, which I regard as wholly impossible. But assuming that the meaning & design is to diminish wastage, we ought certainly to look at any process with such a design, & if we cannot pass judgment upon its feasibility or not, beforehand, then we ought by all means to test it practically.

Since we know nothing of the means by which the saving of wastage is proposed to be attained, in the document you submitted to me, I can give no opinion of its practicability or impracticability, but from the single remark in the document, about the Centripetal character of Carbon, &c. I cannot help ^{thinking,} ~~feeling~~ that where there is such a wild conjecture as this expression involves, the process is not likely to be practical or successful.

I therefore suggest that as a preliminary step, it would be better to have a description of the process submitted to us, as for example, a copy of the Patent, so as to form a judgment whether we can test the plan or process in the Mint.

Respectfully yours
J A H Booth

Nov 25th 1869

Jas C Booth
 Mr R U Smith

Concerning a process
of Saving loss in the
Melting & Refining of the
precious Metals ^{patented} ~~proposed~~
by Mr B Simpson

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12th 1867

D^r H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

We are bound in every possible way to provide against loss of gold & silver, in dust or otherwise; and in a public Institution prudence suggests that we should give heed to, and test, any means to effect saving, if brought to our notice well accredited, as in the present case.

We should therefore give attention to the process, alluded to by M^r Drinkard, unless after hearing a statement of the process, there should appear a serious objection to the Trial.

If the cost of the Test be very small, I do not see why the parties interested

should ^{not} bear it, & not the Government.
Depositors are more interested in saving
dust than the Govt, because by law all
expenses, loss, &c. are charged to depositors.

If the Trial is to be made at the Mint,
the parties interested should not have the
supervision, tho' they may be & should be
present.

Very truly yours
J. H. Booth
M. H. R.

Nov 12th / 87

J C Booth.

Mt R US Mint

Concerning a process
to avoid wastage in
the Melting & Refining the
precious metals

copy

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1867.

Hon Hugh B. Culloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

I have carefully read the communication from Simon P. Moses, dated 8th inst, referred by You to this Office for Report.

There must of necessity be wastage in operating on gold and silver, and of course it is desirable to avoid wastage as far as practicable. The process in question proposes to avoid wastage altogether, a result of human action, which I regard as wholly impracticable. But assuming that the meaning & design is to diminish wastage, we ought certainly to look at any process with such a design, and if we cannot pass judgment upon its feasibility or not, beforehand, then we ought by all means to test it practically.

Since we know nothing

of the means by which the saving
of the stage is proposed to be
~~attained~~, in the communication
referred to me, I can give no
opinion of its practicality or
impracticality, but from a single
remark in the document, about the
centrifugal character of carbon, &c.,
I cannot help thinking that
where there is such a wild
conjecture as this expression
involves, the process is not
likely to be practical or
successful.

I therefore suggest as
a preliminary step, it would
be better to have a description
of the process submitted to us
as for example, a copy of the
~~patent~~, so as to form a
judgment whether we can
test the plan or process in
the Mint. Very Respec
Signed H R Underman
Director

Copy
Director of Mint
to Secy of Treasry on
the process proposed
by Simpson & Moses
to avoid wastage in
Melting & Refining the
precious metal.

Washington City, D.C.

November 8th. 1867

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury

Sir:

The undersigned
respectfully calls your attention to the

Patent for "Resolving Metallic Ores"
No. 57394, issued to George B. Simpson,
August 21st 1866, for the term of Seventeen
years.

Since the issue of the Patent, Major
Simpson has devoted himself to the sin-
gle object of perfecting his invention by a
series of practical experiments and tests
which have been so successful as to
leave no room for doubt.

This invention, so patented and perfec-
ted, is an especially valuable improvement,
from the fact of its peculiar adaptation to the
saving of all of the considerable amount of loss
now and heretofore experienced and known as
"wastage" in the melting and refining of the
precious metals, at the mints and assay offi-
ces, a goodly portion of which loss is and

has been charged to the United States whilst individual depositors of bullion have sustained and are daily sustaining a considerable damage on the same account, the amount of which is not advertised to the world.

This improved system requires an apparatus of such simple and economical construction that, for the purpose of a test that will convince any person, its cost will be only about Twenty five dollars or not to exceed One hundred dollars if ever so laborately gotten up, and it is indeed so simple that, when once understood, its operations may be successfully conducted by a child.

The considerable deposits of gold, found on several occasions upon roofs in the vicinity of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, afforded no means of estimating the amount of similar wastage upon a thousand other roofs, or that had been wafted to a greater distance and strewn over the ground. But an end to all this is now proposed. The peculiarly closed formation of the apparatus absolutely prevents any escape of minute particles of the precious metals, either as particles or if vaporized under the intensity of heat usually em-

employed, and passing off in the fumes of the sulphur. By chemicals the particles being oxydized or insulated by contact with the sulphur are passed off with the debris, so that by every process in present use there is a greater or less inevitable waste which this invention offers the only reliable, economical and natural means of saving. The agency employed, together with any known salt or alkali (either dry or in solution) as a flux, is carbon, a centrifugal force, which retains the metals and tends them to the centre; instead of Oxygen, a centrifugal, used in every system now in operation, which throws off from the centre the metals when in an incandescent or molten state and under its influence. By including the oxygen and infusing the carbon, I supply the agency which Nature herself employs in her volcanic reductions. A safety valve is provided in order that there may be an instantaneous escape of any steam that may possibly be generated by the decomposing substances, and the system possesses a signal advantage over all others in its economy of expense and time as well as in the great item of the saving of wastage.

The act of Congress of 1837, provides

that "the Melter and Refiner's waste shall not exceed two-thousandths of the whole amount of the gold and silver delivered to him". This is \$2. out of every thousand, \$20. out of every ten-thousand, \$200. out of every hundred thousand, or \$2,000. out of every million, which, on the nine hundred million coined in the eighteen years since the acquisition of California, may be set down as an aggregate of \$1,800,000; legal allowance for wastage, or an average of \$100,000 per annum. But it is not assumed that the actual wastage, or that the allowance by the Treasury Department on that account has amounted to any such sum. The Department appears to be deficient in information on this subject, and the mints have not seemed disposed to communicate to it very freely and fully.

The letter of May 1st 1867, from T. L.
Smith, Esq. First Auditor, to the Hon. John
B. Keller, shows that the wastage of gold
by the melter and Refiner at Philadelphia
in 1865 was _____ \$ 14,507.13

and at San Francisco in 1866 2.126.30

an aggregate loss in one year at only two mints of \$11,133.43,
a not very huge amount to be sure, but one
that should be saved, and commends itself
to the Department as being well worthy of

attention. The Auditor gave no report from Philadelphia for 1846, nor from any other mint or assay office for any year.

The Auditor states that in silver operations during the year at Philadelphia, the loss was \$302²⁷/₁₀₀, whilst at San Francisco there was a gain of \$3,164⁶⁴/₁₀₀, a net gain on silver, from the two places of \$2,862³⁷/₁₀₀.

Surely it would be difficult to convince fair dealing plain men that such a gain really resulted to the government by the mere melting and refining of silver, except by inflicting upon somebody an equal amount of loss, and no sophistry or obfuscation of science or figures can reconcile such an idea with common reason.

The Deposits at Denver are understood to be made almost exclusively by individuals, which explains why there is no report of wastage from that Office to the Department. It is more than probable that the usage there, is to charge said individual depositors with at least the full amount of wastage (two-thousandths) authorized by the act of 1837. That the Government owes to said individual depositors, whatever protection it can it can possibly provide against their being compelled to submit to such loss, is certainly beyond a

question.

Furthermore, a letter of April 11th 1867, from Dr H. R. Linderman, Director of the mint, to George B. Simpson the patentee, quotes the act of 1837 (hereinbefore referred to) prescribing the limits of allowance for wastage, and says; "But these
" limitations afford no guide to the actual
" wastage, which in fact is so variable,
" and so subject to contingencies of
" many kinds, that there is no way of
" establishing a ratio. Frequently it
" happens, in the settlement of these
" accounts, that the deficit is nomi-
" nal, or nothing at all, or that there
" is even a slight overrunning. Ac-
" tually there must be a loss, but there
" are incidental minute gains, or com-
" pensations, which have some effect
" in masking the wastage and render-
" ing its ratio uncertain. It would take
" too much time to explain these details,
" and I do not know that I can be fair-
" ly called upon to do it, except upon
" official requisition for public uses.

Respectfully Yours
(Signed) H. R. Linderman,
Director. "

Thus the Director of the Mint acknowledges that "actually there must be a loss".

It is hereby proposed that the economical and reliable system now offered to the Government shall be resorted to as a means of accomplishing two objects:

1st To effectually terminate the loss now and heretofore inflicted in the name of Melter and Refiner's wastage; and

2nd To account with perfect accuracy for the minutest fraction of value, whether of weight or fineness, contained in the precious metals delivered to the Melter and Refiner, whether by the Government or by individuals, so that we may hear no more of the deficits, overrunnings, losses, minute gains, &c. &c., resulting from a mere process, and to ensure the substitution of accuracy and strictness for uncertainty and looseness.

Our own experiments, made at the very trifling cost (not exceeding twenty five dollars) hereinbefore mentioned, having demonstrated the important and valuable results indicated in this statement, it is for the Government now to take the necessary steps to become as fully and as well satisfied. To this end, it is asked of the Secretary of the Treasury to order that a

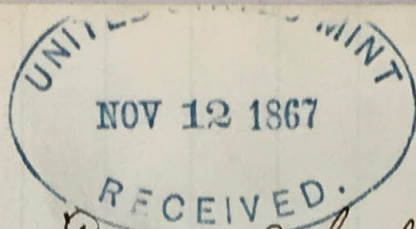
test be undertaken, at an early day in the mint at Philadelphia, and under the special direction and supervision of a competent person named by the subscriber who should at all times (during business hours, ^{of course, subordinate to the Director of the Mint,}) have access to the apparatus in use, for the purpose of a fair and thorough superintendence of its operations, and to see that it shall not be interfered with to its prejudice, during said test.

The Inventor having recently died, the parties in interest, now, are ^{M^{rs}} Simpson, the widow of the deceased, and Simpson O. Moses, both of Washington City D.C.

The early attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury is earnestly requested by his

Very O^bl. Servt.

Simpson O. Moses
For himself and M^{rs} Simpson.

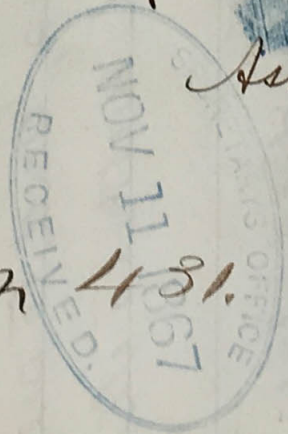


Treasury Department
Nov. 9, 1867

Respectfully referred
to the Director of the Mint
at Philadelphia for
consideration and
report. The within
proposition seems to be
reasonable while the
object contemplated is
certainly desirable; but
as the Department has no
positive information upon
which to base an order
in the premises, the sub-
ject is referred as above

Wm C Chandler

Asst Secretary



No 481.

Treasury Department.

November 8th 1867

My Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you Mr. W. R. Drinkard, of Washington, who is desirous of bringing to your attention a new process of saving gold-dust. The merits of the process are unknown to me, but I can commend Mr. Drinkard as a gentleman of intelligence. By giving him a hearing you will confer a favor upon

Very Truly Yours
W^m E. Chandler

Dr. J. S. Linderman,
Director of the Mint,
Phila. Pa

Washington City, D.C.

9th Novr. 1867

Dr. J. S. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Phil^a

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a letter of introduction to you from the Hon. Wm E. Chandler, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, which he was kind enough to give me in anticipation of a visit to Philadelphia in reference to a certain patented process for saving gold dust, &c., which the parties in interest desired to submit to the Government for test.

Mr. Simpson P. Moses, of this city, who is one half owner of the patent, had addressed a letter to the Secretary proposing that the invention be tested at the Mint in Philadelphia, and it was my first intention, in advance of submitting that letter to the Secretary, to pay you a visit and confer with you about the practicability of having such a test made at the expense of the government.

Upon subsequent reflection, I concluded not to trespass on your time at present further than to forward to you the letter of introduction, and, in view of the important saving in gold dust of which this invention proposes to be the instrument and of the very small expenditure of money necessary to make the trial, to bespeak for the proposition of Mr. Moses your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Doctor,

Very respectfully

Yr. obt. servt.

W. R. Drinkard

Washn City
Nov 9/63
W.C.
C.R. Orr Rand

Enclosing letter of
introduction from
Asst Secy of Navy
Concerning process to
avoid wastage in
the Melting & Refining of
the Precious Metals

File

Papers
Concerning a process
for avoiding wastage
in melting & Refining the
precious metals proposed
by Thompson & Morse

Mint of the United States

Alfred Ely, Pres.^t

Thomas Raines, Cash.^r

Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank

Rochester, N.Y., Dec 11 1867

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

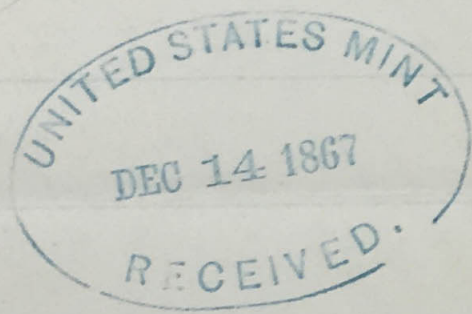
Dear Sir

What

is the largest amount of
Five Cent Coin (notes) you
will furnish any one bank
at a time each order

Respy Yours

Thomas Raines



Rochester N.Y.
Farmers Nat Bank

Inquire the largest amt
of 5[¢] Coins that the Mint
will supply at each order



Sir,

In reply to your favor of the 5th inst. I have the honor to state, that the accounts of gold and silver are kept entirely distinct in the Mint of the United States, and payments for bullion or foreign coin are made in kind. Moreover, our silver coins have a higher legal than intrinsic value, and being used only to make change, are a legal tender to a limited amount.

I infer that your own silver coins are also refused in payment of duties (except for change,) because they are in fact of less intrinsic value than ours. To show the comparison, please observe, that your 20 cent piece weighs three dwts. and is 925 thous. fine, while our 25 cent piece weighs four dwts. and is 900 thous. fine. Hence in \$100 of your coin, there is 69.375 ozs. fine silver, and in \$100 of our coin, there is 72 ozs. fine silver; an advance of nearly four per cent. on your rates.

In the event of our returning to specie payments, it might be advantageous to both parties, if we should take your accumulation of our silver coin, and pay for the same in gold, upon suitable terms. This matter would rest with the Secretary of the Treasury, and I will therefore forward to him a copy of your letter, with this reply, to be placed on file for future action, or

Consideration.

I take occasion to send you a copy
of my Annual Report, just issued; and
remain, very respectfully
your obed^t. serv^t

Hon. John Rose
Minister of Finance
Canada.

"Copy" Mint of the U. S.
Philad^a Dec^r 10/67

H. R. Linderman, Director
to Hon John Rose
Minister of Finance.

Concerning weight and
fineness of U. S. silver coins
and their exchange for
silver or gold drafts, in reply
to letter from Hon John
Rose Minister of Finance
Canada.



United States Treasury.

Boston Dec^r 10 1867

Sir

On the 15th October, I forwarded by Adams Express
Ten thousand dollars in Registered Note, and requested a
like amount of Coins in return.

In response to a note under date of Nov 18th, I have since
received \$3000 and the balance \$7000 is still in your
hands. I would ask that I may have the remainder
of the order supplied at once. The demand is steady and
I very much regret that so much delay is ~~caused~~ needful
in responding to my requisitions.

Kind to deny

400	1¢
400	2¢
400	3¢
400	5¢

\$ 2,000

12/14

J. P. Morgan

Very Respy
Yours obt^l servt
J. P. Morgan
Asst Treas^r U.S.

Hon^r R. Lindermann
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

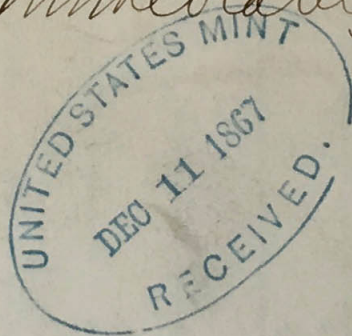
T. P. CHANDLER,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Boston, Dec 10th 1867

No. of Papers,

Subject,

Balance of
Request that, his,
order for small Com.
(Oct 15) may be sent
him immediately



From & Co.

Treasurer United States

1866

J. W. CONVERSE, PRES'T.

ALVAN SIMONDS, CASH'R.

Mechanics National Bank,

713 Federal Street.



Boston, Dec 7 1867.

To
Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir:

We send you by Adams
Express another lot of Gold about \$3150.
which please have assayed and send proceeds
to Fourth National Bank New York city
on our account informing us when you
forward same

Yours truly

A Simonds Cashier
by F. L. Dellaway Teller

Sum \$2153.³⁷ Gold Coin

At the Nat Bank N. York & the Credit
of Mechanics Nat Bank Boston Dec 9/67
The mark on the package that came to
the Mint was \$3150. Currency —

Rec^d Dec 9/67 Boston Mass
Mechanics Nat Bk

Sends lot of gold for
Comago.

UNITED STATES MINT
DEC 10 1867
RECEIVED
U. S. Assay Office

New York Dec. 9. 1867

Dear Sir

I have just received the enclosed note from Mr. Huntington. The gentlemen associated with him in the National Academy of Design are the most eminent artists in this Country, & it is a matter of importance to have secured their hearty coöperation.

Can you not get authority, or do you not already possess it, to engage some few of the sculptors named by Mr. Huntington to submit preliminary

Sketches of what they
have to suggest for
a Figure of Liberty
and an Eagle?

Perhaps the most
graceful thing would
be to recognize Mr.
Huntington's interest in
the Matter by placing
in his hands, as Pres-
ident of the Academy,
a description of what
is desired, with a
request that the Academy
procure designs.

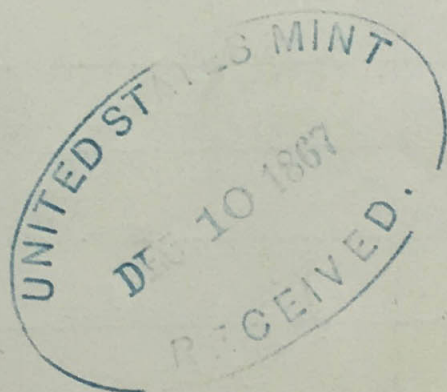
I wish you would
come over & stay long
enough to see Mr. H.
& the other artists named.

Yours &c,

Geo. F. Denning
Dr. Endicott.

Plan column Mr.
Huntingbird note.

New York
Suptl. Assay Office
Enclosing a letter
from D. Huntington
concerning designs for
Carnage

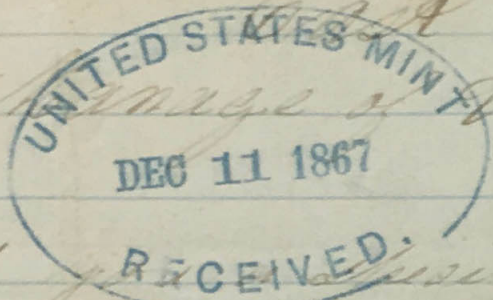


Respectfully Submitted
to the Engineer for
such suggestions &
modifications as
may occur to him -
H. B. Lander
[Signature]

East Palestine
J. F. Bayless

Enclosing Specimen
for examination

Rec Dec 11th / 1894



Direct East Palestine Dec 6th 1867

Manager of United States Mint

Sir I
Send you a specimen of mineral (as I think)
found in a sludge of rocks with glistening
specks mixed in it as you can see in
the specimen will you oblige me by sending
back an answer as to what it is.

Yours Truly
J. F. Bayless

Direct East Palestine
Columbiana Co.
Md.



Mint of the United States,
~~MINTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT.~~

Philadelphia, 5th December 1867.

Dr H. R. Linderman,

Director.

Dear Sir

On last evening I directed Mr, Eugene Ahern to take charge of the Rolling Room during the first watch, the door & windows of the Room being left open for the purpose of cooling the Rolls, which get very hot during the day. after some implied objection to going he said he would go as it was my wish, and went, but in a short time he abandoned his post, leaving the Room without any one in it, came front, said he would not be put there, drew on his over coat and left the building.

Mr Ahern had not been in on Monday & Tuesday nights at all, and on Sabbath evening last he came in under the influence of drink.

I Regret that I have been compelled to make my first unpleasant Report.

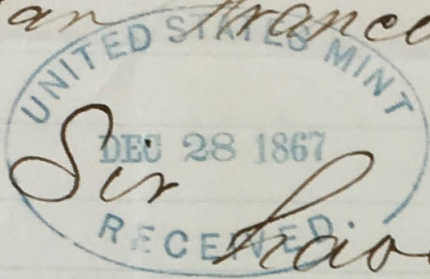
Thos L Clarke. Supt,
Night Watch.

U S Mint

Thos L Clarke
Lup's Myhr Watch
Report in Eugene
Ahern's Case



San Francisco Cal. Dec. 4th 67



Dear Sir have you coined
any silver dollars this year 1867
if so how much do you ask
for them. do you expect to
coin any in Jan 1868 for
that year

Yours with respect

George A. B. S. F.

626 Montgomery St.

In case I should send you
some gold for some dollars
could I get them & at what
price

Wm

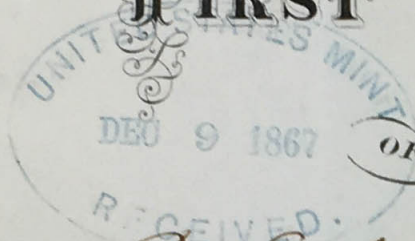
San Francisco Cal

Colt Abbott

Desire to know if Sil
ver Dollars are coined
at the Mint.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF Three Rivers, Mich., Dec 11th 1867

Nearby A. Lindeman Esq
Director U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir.

We have about
216 oz gold dust, which we wish to
make some disposition of. either sell
for currency, or have it coined for us.
what can you do for us. please let
me hear from you.

Respectfully Yours
C. L. Blood Cash
W. Key

Circular sent
Dec 9th 67

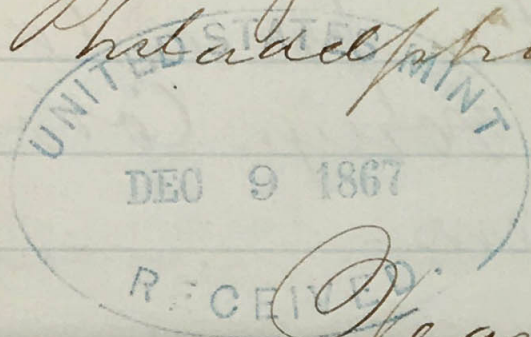
Three Rivers
Mich.

First Nat Bank
wants to dispose of
216 oz Gold dust.



Woblesse Ma Dec 3. 1867

United States Mint
Philadelphia Pa



Gents

We are buying specie
of all kinds such as Mexican
Dollars, Spanish, American
&c and would be pleased
to know from you whether
you give a catalogue of
prices for same, if so please
send us one when convenient
by so doing you will oblige

Yours truly
Samuel D. Bowler

Circulars sent Dec 9/67

Mobile Ala
Lawyer & Laulet

Request a priced Catalogue of Foreign Coins
Sent them -



United States Assay Office

New York Dec. 2, 1867



Sir,

I had an interview last week with Mr. Huntington, the distinguished painter of this city, - also President of the National Academy of Design, - and explained to him your wishes with reference to an improvement of our National Coinage. He manifested much interest in the subject, & fully appreciates its importance, and will gladly coöperate with you in securing a satisfactory result.

Mr. Huntington does not advise a general invitation to artists to compete for the job, - being of opinion that this would only result in a mass of crude suggestions that would be more embarrassing than helpful; but he favors a selection of a few of our sculptors of established reputation for genius & taste, - such as Palmer & Ward & Launt Thompson & H.K. Brown, & Rogers & Story, - and by a moderate

compensation whilst them in the preliminary studies for the preparation of designs. If one or more of these designs should be satisfactory, then the artist, furnishing them could be employed to execute & finish medallions.

Mr. Huntington was very sure that from some of the artists named above you would obtain very spirited & beautiful conceptions.

After explaining very fully the legal restrictions in regard to the designs, I left the matter for Mr. Huntington's further thought, and promised to communicate with him ^{again} ~~later~~.

Allow me to suggest that you have prepared a box or case containing specimens of all the figures of Liberty and Eagles that have been used upon our coinage, for the purpose of exhibiting at a glance our achievements in this direction.

Then let there be added some of
the finest specimens of European
Coinage to show what we need,
& to give the artist a true idea of
the kind of low relief which must
govern & modify all his conceptions.
Such a collection as this would
be a great help, I think, in
the accomplishment of your purpose.

I shall of course await specific
instructions from you before making
any definite arrangements.

Very respectfully
& truly yours,

Chas. F. Sumner,
Supt.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, }
Director of the Mint. }

Supt. U S Assay Office
New York.

Concerning an improvement
in the design of our Nat'l
Coinage. His interview
with Mr Huntington Pres't
Nat'l Academy of Design.



Washⁿ

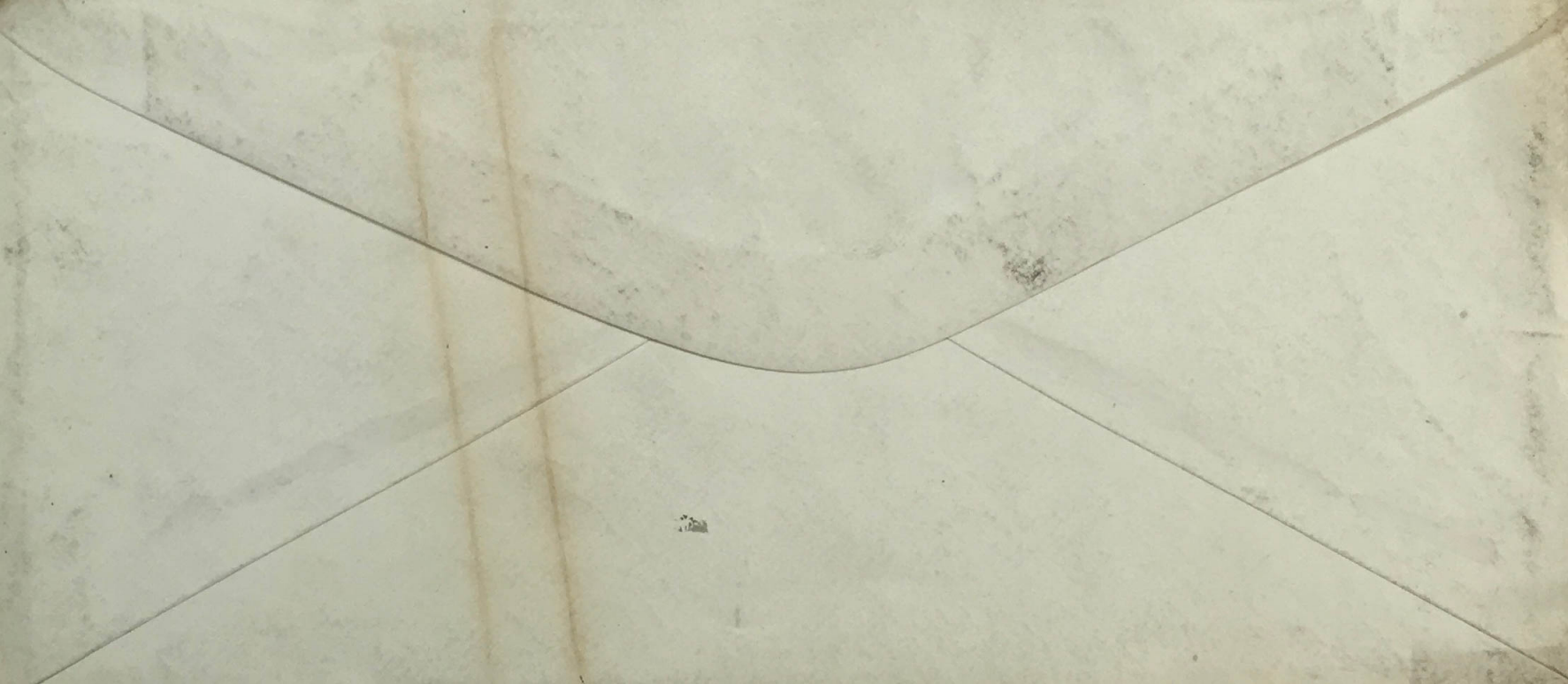
Dec 2. 69

Mr Jay Knox

Secretary of Treas^y does

not agree with the Director
in reference to 3^d Sec of
Amendment proposed by
him concerning a fund for
the redemption of the Union
Coinage

Mint of the United States.



Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington Decr 2 1867

Dear Sir

The Secretary does not agree
with you in reference to the 3^d section
of the amendments proposed by you

The net receipts from minor
Coinage is debt rather than profits,
and there does not seem to be
any real propriety in investing our
own debt, in our own bonds, on which
we are to pay interest to ourselves.

There is not an amendment like
Sec 5- in the 5 cent nickel act - making
it lawful for the Gov & Const Treasurer
to redeem the 12 & 3 ct pieces in

sums of

\$50 be sufficient

With this exception I think
there will be no objection to the
proposed amendments.

The Secretary directs the attention
of Congress to his report to your
views relative to Coinage Change
redemption of minor coinage,
Subsidiary Coinage &c. He
also recommends an additional
appropriation for the Br Mint building
in San Francisco & the conversion
of Denver & Charlotte into assay offices

The report will
go in tomorrow

Very Truly

Wm. A. R. Lincoln

Wm. A. R. Lincoln

Wm. A. R.

Wm. A. R.
Dec 2

Mint of the United States.



Philadelphia Dec 2nd 1867

D. W. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir:

In compliance with an order issued from the Director's Office, dated the 26th day of October 1867, to "effect the better regulation of the Cabinet of Coins &c", I have the honor to report, that the instructions therein contained have been strictly adhered to during the month of November 1867.

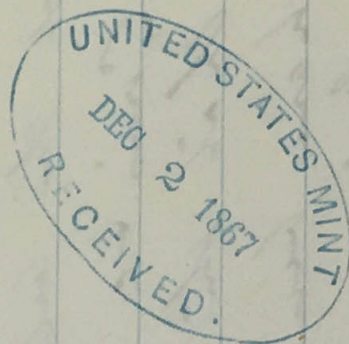
Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
R Wilson Harris
in Charge of Cabinet

U S Mint

Dec 2 '86

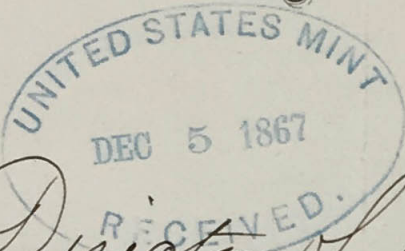
At Wilson Harris
In charge of Mint
Cabinet.

Report for November
1867.



Dec 2 '86

Banking House of H. W. Kreider & Co.,



Prairie City, Ill., Dec 2nd 1867

Director of Mint-
Phila -

Dear Sir -

On the 23rd ult we
sent you per Am. Exp. a bag of gold dust for
which please send us a certificate

Yours &c
H. W. Kreider & Co

\$325.05 - Gold Coin Sent to the
above address Nov 24/67

G. B. Thompson

Prairie City, Mo
Rec Dec 5/87

Wm. K. K. & Co
Sends bag of gold dust
for coinage

BECKER & SONS
HUDSON CITY,
N. J.

Hudson City Dec 9th 1867

H. R. Lindeman Esq
Director U.S. Mint Philadelphia



Sir

We have sent to day by express three boxes addressed to the U.S. Mint Philadelphia. Two of these contain assay balances, one ordered for Mr. Eckfeldt some time ago, the other one is one of the assay balances ordered by you for the branch mints at Charlotte N.C. we having at present not more than these assay balances ready but have commenced making some when ready shall fill your order immediately. The third box contains an instrument for the adjustment of Gold coin by steam power being a new invention which Mr. Becker who will be in Philadelphia in the latter part of the week wishes to show to you if agreeable.

Very Respectfully

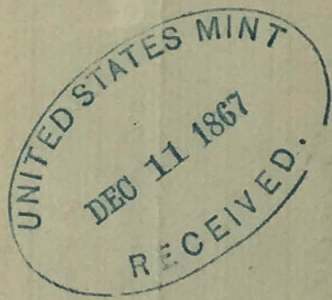
Your Obt Servts—

Becker & Sons.

Jersey City
N.J.

Decker & Sons

Shipping two Assay Balances
Also an instrument for the
adjustment of gold coin
by Steam power



A New Method of Bronzing Medals

15 Quarts distilled water
4 1/2 ounces Bordeaux Wine Vinegar
2 1/2 " distilled Verdegri
1 1/4 " " Salamoniac

First take a copper vessel, fill it with the above water, and bring it to a boiling state; then put the Vinegar in, and add afterwards the Verdegri and Salamoniac, after 5 Minutes, when all is dissolved put it through a filter. Now add some 4 to 5 Quarts boiling water, put it again on fire, and bring it in a boiling state. The Yellow skin which will show itself has to be taken away, and the whole concern is ready for the bronzing of Medals. To try it, it is necessary to take some spoiled medals, if they show a good result, the other medals have to be put in, and boiled some 5 Minutes. all the time the fluid has to be kept in a boiling state. The Medals receive now a light brown color, if a darker shade is wanted, it is only necessary, to lay the Medals on a Copper sieve or net work, above a charcoal fire, in order to give the required shade.

Copy of an agreement
between A C Paquet
and the Director of
the Mint relating to
a process for bronzing

Oct 22 / 84

Memorandum of an agreement made & entered
into this twenty second day of October A D
1867 by and between H R Linderman Director
of the Mint of the one part and A C Paquet
Engraver of the City of Philadelphia of the other.
Witnesseth that the said A C Paquet being
in possession of a process for Bronzing Copper
Medals superior to that now used at the
Mint agrees to furnish the said Mint with
all the particulars of the method employed
by him and to instruct how to use it any
person or persons, employed at the Mint,
the said Director may indicate. In con-
sideration whereof the said Director agrees
to sell and deliver to the said Paquet a
Die Lathe purchased in former years, of
the late E C Wright and no longer used
by said Mint. And it is further agreed
that the method of Bronzing Medals, the
particulars of which have been furnished
by Mr Paquet in the paper herunto attached
marked A, are not to be made known
by the said parties to any other person or
persons and to be used only at the Mint
and by the said Paquet so far as the same
can be controlled by the parties to this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties to
this Agreement have herunto affixed their hands
& seals the day & year above written.

Witness Present,
Jacob M. McKim

H R Linderman
Director of the Mint
A C Paquet

Seal

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 29 Augt 1867.

Messrs. Park, Bro. & Co

Black Diamond Steel Works

149 First Street - Pittsburg - Pa.

Gentn.

We have in contemplation the purchase of several pair of Steel Rolls to be employed in this Department for rolling the metal used in coinage. Previous trials of American Steel Rolls have all been very unsatisfactory. The only steel rolls ever used in the Mint that have stood the test were made by Kreppts in Germany. We are desirous if possible of giving the order for the rolls to our own countrymen, yet, our experience will not justify us in further expenditures of the public monies in trials of rolls manufactured in the United States.

In conversation a few days since with Mr. Richard A. Douglas of Chicago he mentioned the name of your firm and remarked he believed you could make as good rolls as any made in Germany and that he thought you would be willing to make us a pair to be tested at your own risk.

The great difficulty heretofore experienced in the use of the American Roll is its soft character. The Kreppts Rolls will stand from four to six weeks of constant use on the Nickel Coinage before it is found necessary to grind them up.

By the authority of the Director (Dr. H. R. Lindenman)
I enclose you a diagram. If you have sufficient faith in
your ability to make Rolls that will perform the work
required in a proper manner please reply informing us
what you would charge for Rolls of the size designated
after they have been thoroughly tested.

Very respectfully

Louise Snowden
Chief Coiner.

- 1867. -

A. L. Snowden

29 Aug.

letter to Park, Bro, & Co
concerning Steel Rolls.

Letter

29 Aug.

Park, Bro. & Co

1867.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Decr 23 1867

Hon N R Linderman

Director &c &c

Dear Sir

I hope it will not be considered officious in me, to suggest the appointment of a Committee, of which Mr Longacre and Mr Thacher shall constitute two members, to carry into effect the provisions of your Circular in regard to pattern pieces and proof sets. The last day of the year is close at hand, and it forms a boundary line for the regulations which of course are to be carried out in good faith.

It is unnecessary here to recite those regulations; but I would beg leave to say, that it will not be ~~necessary~~ ^{advisable} to destroy ^{or deface} more than one of any correlative pair of dies; namely, the one that bears the date. The other die may come of use in some other connection.

I would further suggest, that this would be a proper occasion for defacing any dated dies of the regular coinage, of years gone by. The possibility that these may be used, at any future

time, to supply the craving of an unfair dealer
or collector of coins, in disregard of the wholesome
and much approved system you have promulgated,
unless this step urgently important.

Very respectfully
Your obt servant

Wm E Dubois

Asst. Assayer



U S Mint
W E Dubois
Asst Assayer
Recommends a Commit-
tee appointed to destroy
the Rice & Patten pieces
remaining unsold Jan
1st 1868

Mint of the United States, Philad.^a Oct. 11. 1867

Dear Sir

The following estimate for Die Steel for the coinage during the ensuing year — is made in view of possible contingencies that may occur in an increased demand for the larger coins. The Die Steel however is an article that does not deteriorate in quality by being on hand: "and it is the safest policy, I think, for the Mint to have a full supply."

Octagon Steel for dies

in bars of ten feet in length

50 bars of	$1\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter
50 do.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ do. "
50 do.	$1\frac{5}{8}$ do. "
100 do.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. "

Respectfully Yours &c.

James B. Longacre
Engr.

H. R. Linderman Esq.
Director

2	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$

for trial
order Oct 21. 1867

Philad Oct 11/67
 J B Longacre
 Engraver.

Estimate for Die
 Steel for the ensuing
 year.

4444
 1/4 1/2 3/4 1/4
 1/4 1/2 3/4 1/4
 1/4 1/2 3/4 1/4

Sh. B. Lippman
 Director

James H. Lippman
 Director

Estimated by the United States Engraving Plant

See page 10

The following is a list of the

articles of the United States Engraving Plant

which are to be used in the

engraving of the United States

Engraving Plant

and the following is a list of the

articles of the United States Engraving Plant

which are to be used in the

engraving of the United States

Engraving Plant

and the following is a list of the

articles of the United States Engraving Plant

which are to be used in the

engraving of the United States

Engraving Plant

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 10 Oct. 1867

Dr. H. R. Linderman
Director - U. S. Mint

Sir

I desire to direct yr. attention to the fact that the supply of dies (Five (5¢) cent and Three (3¢) cent) from the Engraver is entirely inadequate for the requirements of this Department.

Altho' the pressure for the Five (5¢) cent coin is, as you are aware, very great yet this morning I have not dies to run a single press.

Hoping that in future the difficulty will be remedied I remain

Very respectfully.

A. Gordon Browder
C.C.

U S Mint

Philada

Oct 10th 1867

A L Snowden
Chief Coiner

Calling attention to the
inadequate supply of
Dies for small coin

Gold Coin reserved

during the

Year 1867

Delivery of	Do. Eagles		Eagles		Half Eagles		Three Dols.		Dr. Eagles		Dollars	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1867												
Jan'y 5-	8	\$160										
17-	3	60	2	\$20								
16-	4	80										
18-	4	80			2	\$10						
22									2	\$5		
24	7	140					2	6			10	\$10
29	4	80										
Feb'y 4	4	80										
6	2	40										
13	1	20										
26	2	40										
Mch. 4	2	40										
5	1	20	1	10	1	5	1	3	1	2 1/2	1	1
20	3	60										
27	6	120										
Apr. 1	2	40										
18-	5	100										
24	5	100										
May 8	5	100										
22	5	100										
June 8					5	25						
10	5	100										
20	5	100										
July 2	1	20	1	10	1	5	1	3	1	2 1/2	1	1
26	10	200										
" 9	9	180										
31	10	200										
Sept. 27	10	200										
Oct. 4	18	160										
11	14	280										
18	18	360										
25	13	260										
Nov. 1	16	320										
13	12	240										
26	12	240										
Dec. 10	9	180										
13	7	140										
20	10	200										
27	14	280										
31	8	160										
Total	264	\$5280	4	\$40	9	\$45	4	\$12	4	\$10	12	\$12
<u>Recapitulation</u>												
186			Do. Eagles	274	\$5280.							
20			Eagles	4	40.							
3600			Half "	9	45.							
43			Three Dols.	4	12							
10800			Dr. Eagle	4	10.							
14400			One Dollar	12	12.							
8) 54800												
198.50						307	\$5399					

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 55- \\
 \hline
 64 \overline{) 550} \\
 \underline{512} \\
 380 \\
 \underline{320} \\
 600 \\
 \underline{576} \\
 240
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 (8.593 \\
 26-
 \end{array}$$

Recapitulation

Dollars	32-	32
Hf. Do.	108.	54.00
Qr. "	8.	2.00
Senis	10.	1.00
Hf. Do.	15.	.75
Three Cent	<u>10.</u>	<u>.30</u>
	<u>183</u>	<u>\$58.00</u>

10-

10

52-

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6.00 \\
 8.00 \\
 19.00 \\
 3.00 \\
 \hline
 36.00 \\
 8 \\
 \hline
 \cancel{74.00}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 36.00 \\
 8 \\
 \hline
 28.80
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 26 \\
 8 \\
 \hline
 20.80
 \end{array}$$

Silver Corn reserved

during

the Year 1867

Dedaring of	Dollars		Hlf. Dollars		Qr. Dols.		Dimes		Hlf. Dimes		Three Cents	
	No.	Value	N ^o	Value	N ^o	Value	N ^o	Value	N ^o	Value	N ^o	Value
1867												
Jan'y 14	2	2	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	4	2.00	—	—	5	.50	10	.50	—	—
Feb'y 1	—	—	—	—	3	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	1	1	.50	1	.25	1	.10	1	.05	1	.03
7	—	—	4	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	1	1	.50	1	.25	1	.10	1	.05	1	.03
25	1	1	1	.50	1	.25	1	.10	1	.05	1	.03
26	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mch 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	.15
5	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	1	1	.50	1	.25	1	.10	1	.05	1	.03
20	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. 1	—	—	4	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 8	—	—	4	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 18	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	1	1	.50	1	.25	1	.10	1	.05	1	.03
26	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 23	—	—	5	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	12	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. 3	—	—	10	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	6	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. 7	—	—	4	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	6	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	8	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 17	—	—	6	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	\$ 32	108	\$ 54.00	8	\$ 2.00	10	\$ 1.00	15	\$.75	10	\$.30

Gold and Silver

Corn

Reserved

1867

\$7632.50
43

22897.50
3053000

8) 3281.97.50
410.246-

82.40
8

65.920

copy 4

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Dec 19th 1867

Dear Sir;

Some weeks ago I wrote to Geo. F. Dunning Esq Supt Assay office in your city, stating my desire and intention to improve the artistic appearance of our gold and silver coins and requested him to confer with artists of distinction in relation to the preparation of designs of a figure emblematic of Liberty and an Eagle. In due time Mr Dunning transmitted to me your communication to him, of the 7th inst, in which you suggest the names of sculptors eminently fitted to furnish designs. Having consulted with the operative officers of the Mint and duly considered the subject, I have now to state that I should be pleased to receive any suggestions of designs which yourself or any of the artists you have named may think proper to offer. Although I have no special appropriation to meet the expenses incident to this request, but having legal authority to invite designs I feel justified in offering a moderate compensation, especially for works of real merit and adaptation. In order that the laws on the subject may

be complied with, I herewith forward to you a Digest of Mint Laws and to refer you to pages 77, 43, & 50. You will there find a limitation as to Gold coins, but a larger scope as to silver.

I have no special suggestions to make, except that no devices should be planned whose effect depends upon a high or rounded relief; an error into which artists who are not die-sinkers, are apt to fall. It is necessary that the work shall be brought up by a single action of the coining press. While the designs to be available need not be elaborate, they should be clearly and well defined, accurate in proportion, and without ambiguity in the expression or accessories. A clear and well drawn outline would be sufficiently suggestive, and would furnish all the detail that would be needed for the operations of the Mint.

In offering the foregoing suggestions I do not desire to confine the artists to any particular limits, preferring to allow them full scope for the exercise of their conceptions. Any modification that may appear to be necessary after the designs shall have been ^{prepared & submitted} can be fully discussed, and carefully considered.

As a convenient mode of bringing the subject to the attention of the artists named in your letter I send to each of them a copy of this communication, and also a pamphlet containing the laws relating to the Carriage.

With a due appreciation of the lively interest manifested by you in this matter and with thanks for your attention,
I am sir

Yours most obedt
(signed) W R Linderman
Director

W. Huntington Esq
Nat Assoc of Wrege
New York

Philad^a Dec 19th 1867
Copy of a letter add^d.
to W Huntington Esq
Nat Academy of Design
New York

Inviting suggestions of
designs with a view
to improve the artistic
appearance of the gold
& Silver Com^o of the US

Mint of the U. S. Philad.^a Dec. 11.th 1867
Dear Sir

If it is thought expedient to invoke the artistic talent of the country to make new designs for the coinage - I would suggest that the call should not be limited to one academy, or to one City.

While the designs to be available, need not to be elaborate - they should be clearly and well defined - accurate in proportion; and without ambiguity in the expression or accessories: a clear and well drawn outline would be sufficiently suggestive, and would furnish all the detail that would be needed for the operations of the Mint.

The proper adjustment of the relief admissible is rarely understood or appreciated by even the most skilful artist who is without a practical acquaintance with the operations incident to the coinage -

After all, the field for anything like artistic display on the face of a coin, is necessarily so restricted - that the prominent difficulty encountered in making new designs, is in achieving the condensation of the idea sought to be conveyed, so as to harmonize with the rules of high art; or even to avoid transgressing them.

Very Respectfully Yours &c.,
N. R. Linderman Esq. James B. Longacre
Director Eng.

Mint of the United States Philad.^a
Dec. 14th 1867

Dear Sir

Yours of this date is just received, and I am happy to say; that the views you have expressed, in relation to the work done for Mr. Paquet on the new reducing machine; and the order to be observed in any future use of the same; are in perfect accordance with my own.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c

James B. Longacre
Eng^r.

H. R. Linderman Eng^r
Director

I B Longacre

Engraver U S Mint

Director's views are in ac-
-cordance with his own
relative to the order to be
observed for work done
on the Reducing Machine



U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1867 / DECEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

00 540 34V/E YEE 48 2EVA
00 0 8 48

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/JANUARY

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22nd 1868

Dr H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

We are now making at the rate of nearly 18,000 lbs. of 5-cent metal pr. week, in 7 furnaces @ 8 melts each pr. day; and one fourth of this, or 4500 lbs. of nickel are consumed per. week, we receive 1500 lbs. pr. week from VanWart & Co. We have 10 cases, of 600 lbs. each of nickel, on hand

Consumption of nickel pr. week	4500 lbs.
Rec ^d of nickel pr. week	<u>1500 "</u>
Excess of consumption over supply	<u>3000 "</u>
Excess of consumption in 2 weeks	6000 "
At present on hand	<u>6000 "</u>

Ought we not at least to contract
from 4 melts pr furnace pr gang
to our former rate of 3 melts.?

At this rate we have between 3
& 4 weeks supply of nickel on hand.

Again by working up our old residues,
we shall not work at the same rate.

If we do this, & require only 3 melts
pr. melter, as formerly, it will
probably take 5 weeks or more to
work off the nickel on hand & to be
received by the 1st Feb.

We shall commence on the residues
tomorrow.

Respectfully yrs.

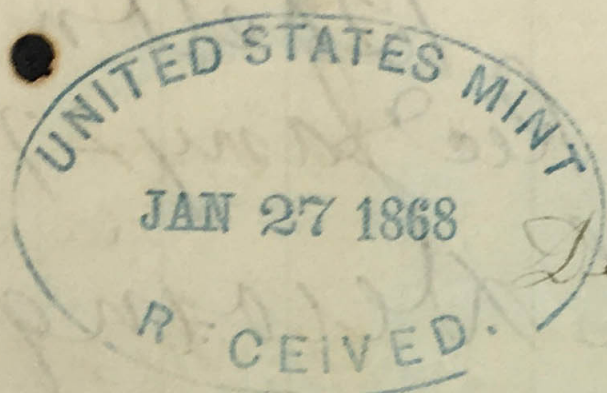
J. H. Booth

M & R.

Jan'y 22nd 1875

Elizoth
M & R

Reporting No of Melts
per day Amt of Metal
Consumed & Amt
of Nickel on Hand



Boston Jan^y 24, 1868

Dear Sir

I have a lease of
a 100 years from August 14, 1822 rent to be paid
quarterly 4 ounces 2 pennyweights 12 grains pure
gold in coined money. I wish you would
have the goodness to tell me how much coin
it will be

Supt U S Mint

I greatly oblige
your humble servant
Leth Dewing
122 Lincoln Street
Boston

3 $4\frac{1}{8}$ pure gold @ \$20.67

\$20.67
4 $\frac{1}{8}$
82.68
2.58

\$85.26 amt to be paid -

Boston
Recd Jan'y 27th 1884

Letth Decoing

measures the value of
oz dwt grs
4-2-1/2 pure gold
in Corn

Monthly report of the Night Watch for January 1868.

			number of night watchmen
Thomas L. Clarke. Capt.	17	nights	17
Robert A. P. Moore "	14	" 8	31
Samuel Hazell			31
William Banks			31
William Sloan			31
Charles Harley			31
Jesse Owen			31
James Campbell			31
James O'Hara	appointed	17 th inst.	12.
John Hames	"	22 nd "	10.
John B. Kerns	"	23 rd "	9

Coining Department

Thomas Canavan	31.
John Bechtel	31.

Melting & Refining Dept

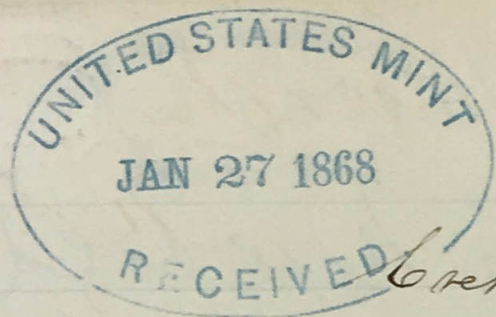
John McQuaie	31
Aaron Craven	31.

James O'Hara. absent 3 nights, on account
of injury to ankle.

Robert A. P. Moore
Captain.

Report of Night Watch
for
January 1868
" "
R A R Moore
Capt





6 percent Farm 24/1./'68
Director of U. S. Mint -
Phil?

I wish to make
some suggestions relative to the
improvement of the designs &c. of
our Nickel & Copper Coins -
but do not know who is the
proper person for me to apply to -
will you be so kind as to
give me his name & address,
& much oblige thy friend

Watson Newbelle
Georgetown P.O.
N.J.

Geo Gawn Esq.
Halton Newbold

Desires to make a suggestion
relative to an improvement
in the design of the Coinage



Office of the Pittsburgh Foundry,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Pittsburgh Jan'y 27th 1868

A. R. Lindeman Esq / Director
Mint of the U. S.
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

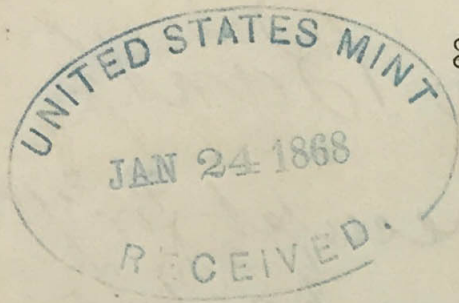
Yours of the 21st is received. The order for Chief Rolls we had correctly entered, two pairs, but the error was made by the mint in acknowledging receipt of your order.

Truly yours
A. J. Garrison

Pittsburgh Pa
A. Garrison & Co

Order for 2 pair
Chil^m Roll red.





Union Bank.

Columbus, Wis., Jan^y 21st 1868.

H. R. Linderman Esq.
 Director U.S.M.

Dear Sir:-

On the 1st Inst.
 we recd. from the mint 3 Bags of
 Cents. 5. 3. 2. 1. = \$300. ordered on the
 24th Oct last. —

The Bags came subject to
 Express charges. \$7.00. which we paid
 as per enclosed receipt. — Our orders
 have heretofore been filled free from Ex-
 press charges. & I believe your circulars
 state that the Government pays Express
 charges to accessible points.

Believing there has been some
 mistake in this matter I enclose you
 the Receipt for Correction.

Very Resp^y.

J. R. Wheeler

Columbus. Mas
Union Bank
Encloses receipt for \$2.00
& press charges paid for
transportation of 200
Small Coins





Office of the Pittsburgh Foundry,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Pittsburgh Jan 20th 1868

A. R. Linderman Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Order

Yours of the 17th
is received, with order for the pair Chest Ralls
which we shall have made and forwarded
as directed

Truly Yours
A. J. Garrison & Co

Pittsburgh Pa
A Harrison & Co
Order for one pair
Chil Iron Rolls
recd.



Copy

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Jan^y 18th 1868

Genl:

I have to request that you will instruct Frederick Krupp, Essen, Prussia to manufacture for the use of the Mint of the United States at Philada Four pairs of Cast Steel Rolls of the dimensions specified in the drawing enclosed herewith marked c^o 1. Also Two pairs of Cast Steel Rolls for the U S Branch Mint San Francisco, according to specifications contained in drawing enclosed herewith marked c^o 2.

It is understood that you undertake to furnish the above Rolls in a complete & finished condition. - turned, ground, polished, and ready for use; the journals or necks are to be perfectly parallel with the body or centre of the Rolls, and the roll hardened to a proper depth with an uniformity of temper.

The price to be paid is Eleven Hundred & fifty Dollars (\$1,150) in U S Gold Coin, for each pair of Rolls, exclusive

of duty. Payment to be made on the delivery
of the Rolls in Philadelphia

The two pairs of Rolls
for the Branch Mint, San Francisco
are to be packed separately, and the
box or boxes containing the same should
be designated by the letters "S.F." in order
that the same may be re-shipped without
unpacking.

I also desire you to order
Octagon Steel for Dies as follows.

Five (5)	Bars	10 feet long	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in diameter
Five (5)	"	"	" $1\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Five (5)	"	"	" $1\frac{5}{8}$ " "
Ten (10)	"	"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Wm H. Crosscut for Genl. Keap
New York
Director

Director

1868

Fried. Krupp,
CAST STEEL MANUFACTURER,
Essen. Rhenish Prussia.

CAST STEEL RAILS,
 PATENT CAST STEEL RAILWAY TIRES,
 WHEELS, AXLES, SPRINGS, CRANK PINS, &c.
 BOILER PLATES,
 ROLLER, DIE AND TOOL STEEL,
 American Office, 15 Gold Street,

New York, Feb. 14 1860

H. R. Linderman Esq. Director
 U. S. Mint - Philadelphia
 Sir

Your order dated Jan^r 10th is received & registered as follows

4	pair	finished	Rolls	to	tracing	for	U. S. Mint	Phil.
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	San Francisco	

5	Bars	10' 4"	x	17/8	Octagon	} Die steel.
5	"	"	x	13/4	"	
5	"	"	x	15/8	"	
10	"	"	x	1 1/2	"	

Yours respectfully

Thos. Crosser Non
Amos

Assayer's office
Jan'y 16. 1868

Hon: A. R. Linderman

Director U. S.

Dear Sir,

In fitting up a
Branch Mint, the apparatus and materials
of the Assay Department may be set down
as follows:

Two Assay-beams, Becker's price } \$ 90 each <u>assay.</u>	180.-
---	-------

Two sets of ^{assay.} weights for gold, and two sets for silver, Becker's price }	50.-
--	------

One set of ounce weights, say from 100 ozs. down to $\frac{1}{100}$ oz. in mahogany box }	40.-
--	------

One beam suitable for the above	50.-
---------------------------------	------

Two small common beams, for leads &c.	20.-
---------------------------------------	------

Carried over	340.-
--------------	-------

Over 340. —

Complete humid assay apparatus,
French price 500 francs gold; with
some duplicate pieces - say including
cost of importation 200. —

Two Assay furnaces 80. —

Two pairs of rolls 250. —

Melting furnace & tools 150. —

Two small anvils 15. —

Six dozen gold assay bottles 24. —

Six dozen humid assay bottles 36. —

Bottles for acid, pipe-clay crucibles &c. 30. —

Three pairs of shears 15. —

Two pairs of spring tongs 12. —

Six pairs of forceps 18. —

Hammers, pincers & chisels 20. —

\$ 1190. —

Say twelve hundred dollars currency.

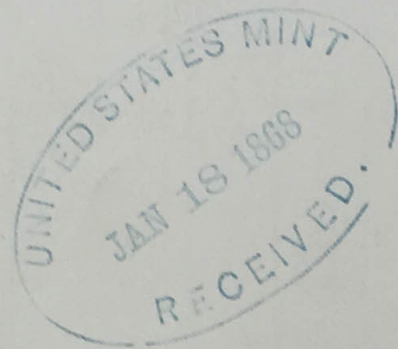
This does not include tables, chairs &c., nor
the cost of transportation, which we have no
means of estimating.

Very respectfully

G. R. Eckfeldt

Assayer

J. R. Eckfeldt.
Assayer U. S. Mint
Estimate for fitting up
Assay Dept of a Branch
Mint.



Treasury Department.

January 18 1868.

Sir:

The following gentlemen have been designated by the President as Commissioners for the Annual Assay at the Mint on the 10th proximo and this day duly notified of the same.

Prof. Joseph Henry Washington

" John Correy New York

Hon. Saml. B.uggles New York

Hon. J. P. Putnam Boston

Dr S. F. Bell Louisville

Jonas H. M. Clintock Esq Pittsburgh

John Newton Jr. Esq. San Francisco

John Jay Knox, Treasury Department
Franklin Peale Esq. Philadelphia

Very Respectfully

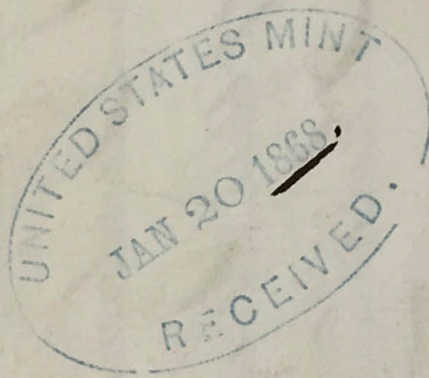
Wm. C. C. C.
Secretary of the Treasury

Wm. C. C. C.
Director of the Mint
Phila.^a

Washington
D.C.

Secy of Treasry

Designating the Commis-
sioners for the Annual
Assay to be held Feby 10
1868



Correspondence
U.S. Mint. also, of
Branch Mints.

January 1868

Silver Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of January 1868

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	WASTAGE.												TOTAL WASTAGE.	RATE IN THOUS'S.
		INGOTS.		Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.		Coining.			
		oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.		
Jan'y 18.	Assorted	38047	20	0	00	40		10	14	60	0	00	15	10	.0003.

Louder Snowden Chief Coiner.

Silver Wastage

Chief Clerk's Dept.

January 1868

S. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

The Undersigned proposes to remove the dirt
and ashes from the U. S. Mint, at the price
a sum of Fifty Cents per Load.

Very Respectfully

George Allen

Phil January 14. 1868

Jan 10/68
Geo Alcorn

Proposes to remove
the ashes from the
Mint for 50¢ per
load.

5552.
Treasury Department.

77
January 13th 1868.



Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from G. V. Putnam, Assistant Secretary of the Navy requesting photographic copies of the obverse and reverse of certain medals which are in the Collection of the Mint.

I also send by Express the Gold medal struck by the Emperor of Russia to commemorate the edict of emancipation of the serfs of that Country, which he proposes to place at your disposal for the purpose of being copied.

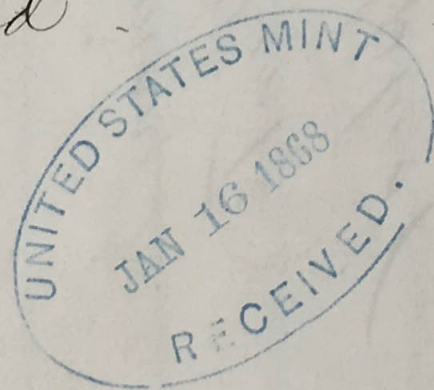
I will thank you to inform me if you have the medals referred

to in your possession, and if you
can comply with the request of
Mr Fox.

Very Respectfully
Wm C. C. C.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon A. A. Underman
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

Washn D.C.
Secy of Treasry
Copy of
Enclosing letter from
G B Fox Asst Secy of
Navy requesting pho-
tographic copies of cer-
tain Medals - also send
gold Medal struck by
Emperor of Russia to be
copied



unless an equivalent amount of
refined bullion shall be previously
deposited, and Section 5- Chap 45
97 + c

1868
Letter from Mr. John Jay Knox
to Director Linderman
Jan 15th 1868.

VII And be it further enacted

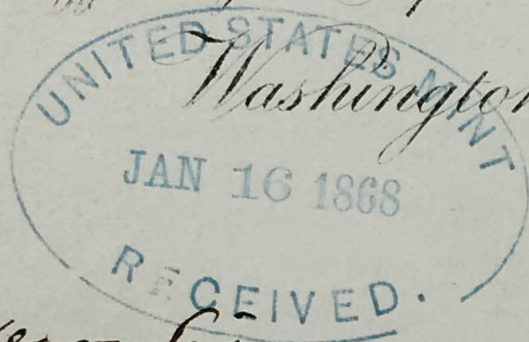
That the Secretary of the Treasury,
whenever private refineries are established
which he shall deem capable of executing
such work, is hereby authorized,
on such terms and under such
regulations as he shall prescribe,
to contract with such ^{persons} to refine all
the gold & silver bullion which may
be received at the Mint or any
branch Mint or assay office of the
United States, provided the persons
contracting shall furnish satisfactory
~~evidence~~ guarantees that they are
capable of refining all the unexported
bullion which may be deposited
for coinage or assay at such Mint
branch mint or assay office, and
provided further that no delivery
of unexported bullion shall be made

III.

And be it further enacted

That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States to receive in lawful money under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury the one and two cent bronze and three cent nickel copper pieces, heretofore authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency



Washington Jan^y 15 1868

Dear Sir

I send in bill to day

I enclose copy of Section

3 & 6 as substituted

Very truly

Yours truly

Wm A. Henderson

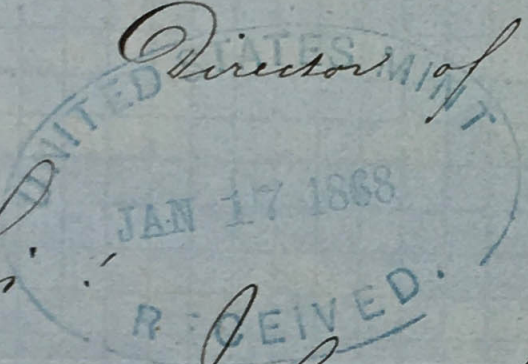
U. S. Mint

New York, Jan'y. 15th 1868.

H. B. Hindeman Esq.

Director of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Sir:



I had the honor to receive your esteemed favor of the 13th inst. By to-days Express I took the liberty to forward to your address two medallions & a few photographs of my works. I shall be glad to hear that they meet with your approval. Various commissions which I have now on hand will keep me engaged for three or four weeks to come, but I shall be happy to receive your further views in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Yours most obedient servant
627 Broadway J. Obermeyer

New York

T. Obermeier

sends specimens of his
skill as a modeller

Jan 17th 1888

no more work to
be ordered

N^o 2547

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S.

Philadelphia Aug 15 1868

I Certify, That C. W. Kibbin Treas
U.S. Mint.

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.

Twenty five thousand one hundred and sixty eight Dollars ¹⁶⁰ ⁹⁴/₁₀₀

on account of $\frac{1}{2}$ % Charges on Gold

Coinage for 1867
for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

\$25,168 ⁹⁴/₁₀₀

C. W. Kibbin
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

N^o 2548

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S.

Philadelphia Aug 15 1868

I Certify, That C. M. Ribbin Loans
U.S. mints

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.

Two hundred and twenty six ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars,

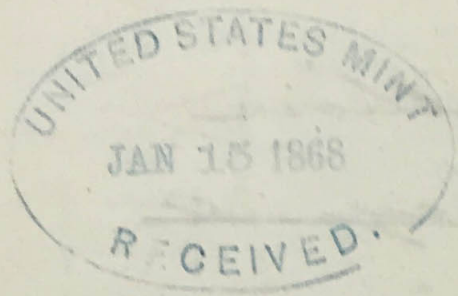
on account of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ charges on Silver

Coinage for 1867

for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

\$276 ⁰⁸/₁₀₀

C. M. Ribbin
Assistant Treasurer U. S.



Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
Washington July 14 1868

My Dear Sir

I have your letter of the
13th. There has been no recent
legislation about Charlotte. A
Bill was introduced converting
Charlotte & Dahlonega into Assay
Offices, but it did not go
through. So I suppose the legal
title is 'Branch Mint' until
changed but it should be
called an Assay Office in the
regulations, I think, so that they
will not lose for coinage.

The intention is simply to
Assay & cast into bars returning

Pro J. Mott
concerning title of 1st Mint Act
as to reading 'Certificate at Charlotte'

W. G. Mott
July 15/68

to the defrauder his own billions
I agree with you with regard
to the issue of any other kind of
Certificates that it would be
unsafe at least until the
officers of the Mint have been
thoroughly tried: and even
then it will be better not
to do it.

Very truly

Frederick Douglass

Wm H. Dickinson

Phil^a

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Jan'y 13th 1868

Practical jokes during business hours
are improper in the workmen of the
Mint, and are entirely prohibited, and
the Foremen are requested to report to
their Officers infractions of this order.

A. R. Linderman
Director

A. L. Snowden Esq
Chief Clerk
U. S. Mint

H. L. Mint

Jan. 13. 1868.

H. R. Linderman

Director

In relation to practical jokes
during business hours.

Treasury Department,

First Auditor's Office,

Jan'y 10th 1868.

Chambers M. Kibbin Esqr
Treas. U.S. Mint
Philadelphia
Sir:

Your Bullion account
for the third quarter 1867 and your
account of Ordinary Expenses for
the month of December 1867 are
received. —

Respectfully

J. L. Smith
Auditor

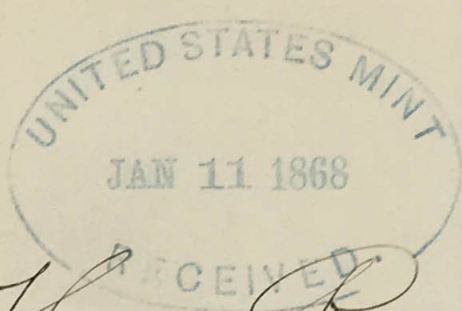
Treasury Department
1st Auditors Office

In relation to Bullion
account

T. L. Smith

Auditor

May 10th / 68



National Academy of Design,

New-York, Jan 9, 1868

Henry R. Linderman Esq
Director of the Mint

Dear Sir.

I obtained last evening from
Mr. Launt Thompson the address of an
expert Modeller - Mr.

Mr. Obermier (Sculptor)
(upper story) 627 Broadway
N. York

= His Christian name. I could not learn.

Very truly yours

Geo
D. Huntington

National Acad^y of Design
New York

A Huntington

Name an expert modeller
with his address



Gold Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of January

1868.

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	INGOTS.		WASTAGE.								TOTAL WASTAGE.		RATE IN THOUS'S.	
				Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.					Coining.
		oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.		
Jan'y 3.	Double Eagle	19406	20	0	00	40		10		26	0	00		76	
" 8	Assorted	8417	40		15	70		20		26	0	00		1 01	
		27123	60												.00006

Houder Gordon
Chief Coiner.

Gold Wastage

Chief Corners Dept.

January 1868.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec 14. 1868.

Private

one or two females
report for duty this
morning - as they
will remain in not
longer than Jan 3, 1869.
It will not be worth
while to let them
learn anything -
making B & Co
may occupy their
time. - This does
not of course refer
to the lady appointed
for you. -

In instructing
Miss Thom enjoin
that she says nothing

about 1/2
H/L

Dec. 14. 1869

Dr. H. R. Linderman
Director

In reference to lady appointments.

UNITED STATES MINT

JAN 11 1868

RECEIVED

Hammer Pa. Jan 8. 1868

Superintendent
Mint U. S. Phil

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find
specimen Quarts or Flint.
Which I send to ask
if they contain any
Mineral or Metal of value
Yours Respectfully

Sam. G. Sheffer

Hammer

Gorklee

Pa

Nearly pure Quartz of no
value or interest

J. R. E.

Hanover Pa

Sam'l Cheaffer

Enclosing specimen
for examination



New York
July 8th 1868

Hon. Hugh M. Culbough
Secy of Treasury

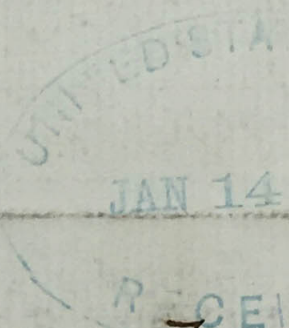
Dear Sir

I would ask as a small
favor without intruding upon
your time too much for the
laws in regard to the mutilation
of United States Coins whether
~~or~~ there is not a penalty attached
to the melting of coins by jewellers
and forming into jewelry I wait your answer
with Respect

W H Bacon

441-4th Ave
New York City

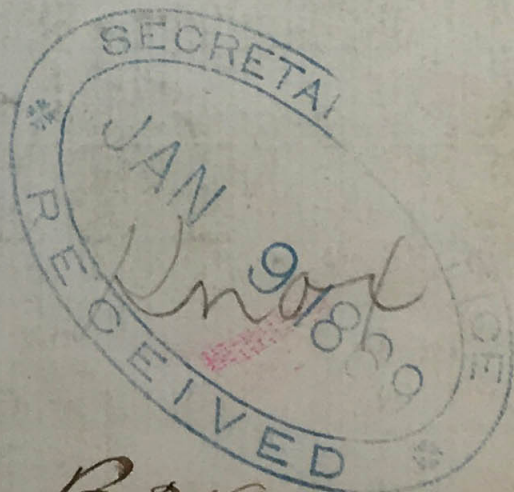
New York
W H Bacon
Inquires concerning a law
against meeting Am.



Treasury Dept
Jan 13, 1869

Respectfully referred to
the Director of the Mint
who will please reply to the
within letter.

J. H. Wallace
Asst Secretary

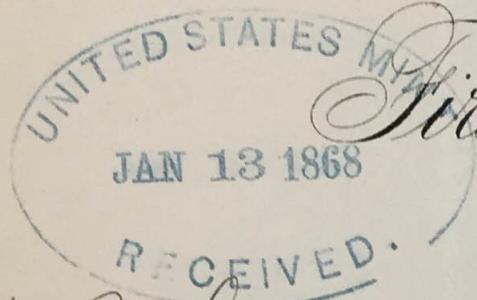


B219

John Ludlow
President.

C. A. Phelps.
Cashier.

Capital \$ 200,000.



First National Bank

of Springfield, C. Jan 8 1868

H. R. Inderman Esq
Director of the Mint
Phil -

Dear Sir

I enclose herewith at the request of our Chief of Police two 5¢ Nickels - will you please return them to me & state whether or not they are genuine. Our officers think they have a clue to some who are supposed to be counterfeiters of this coin -

Very truly yours
C. A. Phelps

Springfield O
First Nat Bank
Encloses two 5 pieces
and desires to know if
they are genuine



Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

O. H. PALMER, Sec'y

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated, *Washington DC Jan 8 1868*

Received at

To

*A R Linderman
Director of the Mint
Phila*

*The Finance Committee would
be pleased to meet you
tomorrow morning.*

H McCulloch

Secy

W. L. W 38 paid

2. 31

W.D. Washburne
Secy of Treasry
Director to meet
Finance Committee
Jan 9/68

Recd Jan 8/68

January 1868

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 186

Old material sold
in
the Chief Coiner's Department
during
the year 1864.

Name of Article	Dolls.	Cts
Iron and Copper	409	13
Old Files	7	00
Case	2	00
Vice	2	50
Decks	5	50
Ashes	34	50
Clock		50
Old material sold by Croorden	27	37
Shelling	38	50
Old Oil barrels	10	00
Register		50
Old carpet sold by Croorden	70	05
	607	55

(over)

Amount due the Treasurer
from
the Chief Cornet for labor and material
during
the year 1864.

	#	cts
For making bolts in Blacksmith's shop		45
" material used in making two (2) boxes.	7	10
" Time of Robt. Magee, not deducted from Roll	28	50
" " " Chs. H. Lake " " " "	6	00
	41	05

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 7th 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

In reply to your communication of this date, requesting a statement of the material sold in this Department, and amount turned in to the Treasurer, for the year ending December 31st 1867, I have the honor to enclose a list embracing the articles sold, and other sums due the Mint.

Of this sum (\$49.60) but \$28.50 has been turned over to the Treasurer. The balance amounting to \$621.10 is still in my hands, and can be turned over at any time. It should have been, and it was my intention to turn over all the funds in my hands at the close of the year, but the sickness of Mr. Patterson, Asst., and the consequent increase of labor devolving upon me, caused me to ~~overlook~~ the matter until the second day of the present month, when the Treasurer's representative, Mr. Delleken informed me it was too late to have the amount entered in the last year's accounts. It can however be entered in this year's accounts, as accruing from material sold last year.

I have the honor to remain

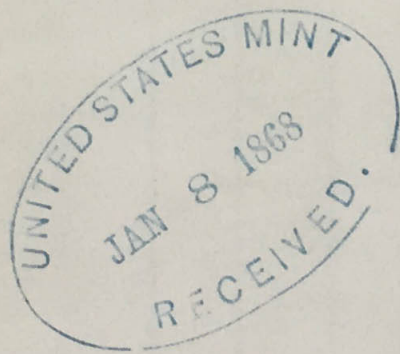
Very respectfully,

Roudon Snowden

Chief Coiner

Phila^a Jan 7/68

A L Snowden
Enclosing a list of the
Materials sold by him
during the year 1867.



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Jan'y 7 1868

Sir:

You will please furnish this
office with a list of the items sold,
the proceeds of which were transferred
to the Treasurer on acc of the Ordinary
or Cent Fund for the past year (1867)

A L Snowden Esq.
Chief Clerk

Very Resp
N H Underman
Director
per A Thacher
Dr. C.B.

Jan'y 7. 1868.

H. R. Linderman
Director

Asking for a list of
the items sold during
the past year.

Copy of Despatch.

"San Francisco, Cal. Jan'y 17th 1848.
Rec'd Washington Jan'y 8th

To

Hon. Cornelius Cole.

Hon. S. P. Atwell

Hon. J. A. Johnson.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secy Treasury."

Copy to each address.

The undersigned Bankers and
Traders of San Francisco
respectfully protest against the
contemplated change in the
present Mint law relative to
the refining of Bullion, and
represent that any contract made
will throw into the hands of
the contractors a complete monop-
oly, not only of the refining, but
the entire movement of Bullion—

thereby affecting the commercial
interests of the whole country, and
particularly of this coast. We
send protest in detail by mail.

Randolph, Kelly & Co.

John Sims & Co.

Latham & Co.

Parks & Co.

Neutsch & Bertow.

} Bankers

London & San Francisco Bank,
Limited, per

Milton S. Latham, Manager.

Bank of British North America.

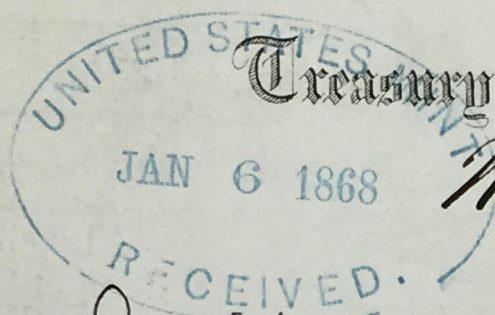
per J. Menzies, Agent.

Geo. E. Rogers

W. J. Molitor

Richer, Kemme & Co.

} Assayers.



Treasury Department.

Washington: Jan^y 4 1868.

Director of the Mints
at Philadelphia:

Sir:

I shall be greatly obliged
by a statement, exhibiting the
deposits of gold and silver
at your institution from July
1 to Dec. 31 1867, from
New Mexico, Colorado, Montana,
Virginia & other states east
of the Mississippi.

I enclose my report
for the last year.

Yours Truly

J. W. Taylor

Comr. of Mining Statistics.

P.S. Let statement
be by states &
aggregate

Treasury Dept

Wash. D.C.

J W Taylor

Comm'r Mining Statistics

Request Statement of
deposits of gold & silver
rec'd from July 1 to Dec
31 '89.

Jany O/K

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3rd 1868

D^r H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

The Nickel refined by Mess.
Wharton & Fleitman is fully equal to
any English refined Nickel, according
to our experience, and I would consider
a preliminary trial of the Nickel from
Mess. Wharton & Fleitman, as entirely
superfluous.

Very Respectfully
J. A. Booth
M. & R.

UNITED STATES

Philadelphia

UNITED STATES MINT

U.S. Mint

J. C. South

M. & R.

Wharton & F's Nickel equal
to the English.

Preliminary trial of them
Nickel superfluous



East Palestine Co. Jan. 3rd 1868

Manager U. S. Mint Philadelphia

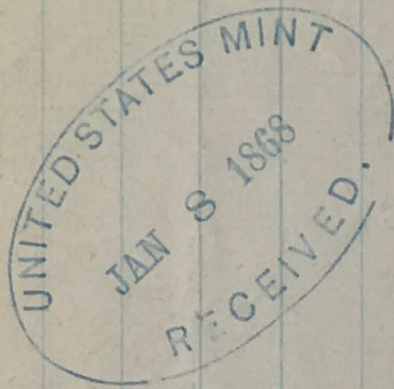
Per Enclosed I send specimens
of ore no. 182 please return an answer
what they are and of what value

Yours truly
J. F. Bayless

Address J. F. Bayless
East Palestine Columbiana Co.
Ohio

East Palestine
J F Bayle.

Enclose two specimens
for examination



Office of W. S. CANDEE, Banker,

No. 84 Michigan Street,

Hon. Milwaukee, Jan 3 1868

Director of the U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

I hand
you a lot of Nevada Bullion to be
reduced to Gold.

Proceeds to be remitted to
Drexel & Co. New York.

Yours Truly,

W. S. Candee.
J. Macmillan.

The deposit is too small to receive it
& we cannot reduce it to gold I give
a circular which I hope will be suf-
ficient

W. S. C.

Milwaukee Wis
W J Candee

Sending Nevada Bullion
to be ~~crined~~ ~~reduced~~ to gold



Assay office
U. S. mint

Dec 7 3. 1868

Hon: N. R. Linderman

Director &c. &c.

Dear Sir

It is my
wish to make a settlement of my
accounts, of moneys received for the
assay and analysis of ores, up to the
last day of December.

In two preceding settlements,
I paid the money directly into the
Treasury of the United States,
through the Assistant Treasurer
here; but I have some doubts

whether this is the right course,
and whether these moneys should
not be paid into the ordinary
Fund of the Mint. I await your
directions in the matter.

Very respectfully
your obt servt
J. R. Eckfeldt

U S Mint
L R Eckfeldt

Assayer.

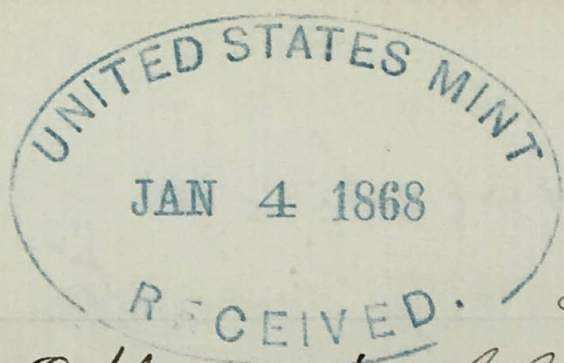
Suggest that the money
received for ^{the} Assay &
Analysis of Ores be
paid into the ordinary
fund of the Mint



Recd. of London Sunday School Society
W.S. Hunt the sum of Fifty Lns dol,
and fifty cts \$52.50 amount due
my late husband W.H. Merriam
from the Treas. after Hunt
Phila. Jan, 3rd 1868 Mrs. Mary E. Merriam.

Receipt
for \$52.⁰⁰

Mrs. Merrick
Jan'y. 3. 1868



Lewistown Union Co
January 2nd 68
Officer in Charge
U.S. Mint Philad^a

Sir.

Please inform
me at what price I can get
the mint to send me one
half dollar and four quarters
(Each piece separate) My Father
Made me a present of the above
number of pieces of gold and I
had them stolen and I wish
to replace them by getting others
Please answer soon and
oblige

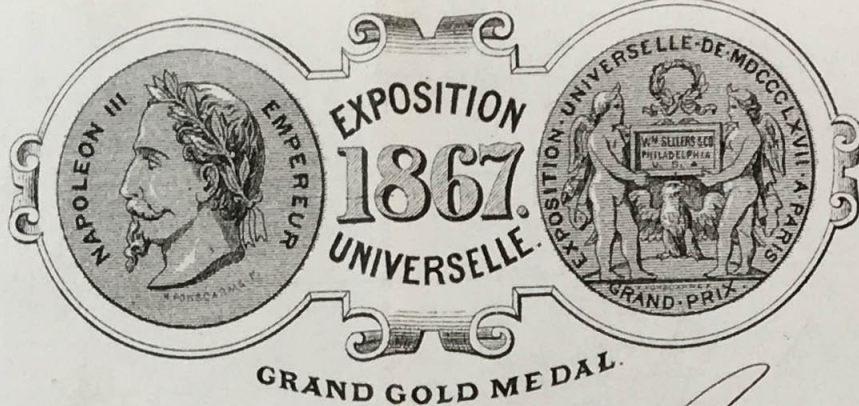
yours truly
John W. Hoague
Lewistown
Union Co Pa

Lewisburg Pa
Inolotague

Asks if he can purchase
gold $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ dols



William Sellers.



John Sellers, Jr.

Office of William Sellers & Co.

Philadelphia

Jan. 2nd 1868

H. R. Sinderman
Director, U.S. Mint
Philada.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please
find Specifications for sundry
tools inquired for, with prices
as under, viz:

1- 12 ⁱⁿ Lathe, 4 quils long	\$625.-
1- 20 ⁱⁿ Planing Machine 5 ft.	901.-
1- 30 in. Slatter	875.-
1- 36 in. Drill Press	350.-
1- Grinding Machine for hardened work	1650.-
1- Set of taps & tap wrenches $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	} 891.-
1- Set of stocks & dies $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	
1- Set of taps & tap wrenches $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$	
1- Set of stocks & dies $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$	
1- Set of Standard Callipers $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 16ths.	150.-
1- Set of Rimners $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 16ths.	600.-

- 1- Set of hardened steel mandrels $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$
ground true & standard size, varying 16ths. 120.
1- 12 in. - 1.9 in. & 2-6 in. Universal Chuck fitted to lathe 145.

We would be much pleased
to have you examine these tools
which are all of our most
improved construction

Yours truly
Wm Sellers & Co.
Per Jas. H. Schmaetke

Phibad^a

Jan'y 2. 1868

Wm. Sells & Co.

Took price of

New York

Cassay Office

Papers

1868

Statement of Business at the UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
ending June 30.
 at New York, for the Fiscal Year ~~Quarter~~ of 1868.

DESCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES BULLION.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

DOLLARS.

Cts.

DOLLARS.

Cts.

DOLLARS.

Cts.

Virginia ✓

Vermont, ✓

Oregon, ✓

New Mexico, ✓

Colorado, ✓

Arizona, ✓

Idaho, ✓

Montana, ✓

California, ✓

Mint Bars redeposited,

N. Carolina ✓

S. Do. ✓

Georgia ✓

Nevada ✓

Utah ✓

Tennessee ✓

Jewelers' Bars, &c.,

U. S. Coins, (old,)

Foreign Coins,

Do. Bullion, (various,)

Do. Do.

Parted from Silver,

Total Gold,

SILVER DEPOSITS.

UNITED STATES BULLION.

Lake Superior, ✓

Nevada, (Washoe,) ✓

California, ✓

Mint Bars, redeposited,

Parted from Gold,

Colorado ✓

Montana ✓

Arizona ✓

Idaho ✓

N. Mexico ✓

Minnesota ✓

Jewelers' Bars, Plate, &c.,

U. S. Coins, (old,)

Foreign Coins, (various,)

Do. Do.

Do. Bullion,

Total Silver,

Gold.

Silver.

Paid in Bars,

" Coins,

Gold and Silver Total,

4,084 Gold Bars Stamped, No. $\frac{1867-8572=2206}{1878=1878}$ } = 4084

3992 Silver " " " $\frac{1796}{1796}$ } = 3992

Fine Bars Total,

U. S. Assay Office, Oct. 15, 1868.

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia Jan 2 1868

Dr H A Linderman Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

I have some reason to suppose that suggestions have been made in the Mint against the quality of our nickel, apparently in order to justify in advance a new purchase of English nickel; and this although ~~only~~ old clippings and reworked stuff are the only stuff containing American nickel which has for a long time been used in the Mint.

In view of this, and of the fact that while our contract was running, several thousand pounds of English nickel were bought for the purpose of trial and comparison, I ask you to take a reasonable quantity of our nickel at the same price you are paying for the English, in order to let its quality be tested.

I may add that my object in forming a partnership with Dr. Lindemann was to satisfy the Mint to the uttermost upon the question of quality, since his make of nickel was strongly preferred by the Mint to all others. I had to grant him various favors to bring him here.

I may also remind you that the sample lot of English nickel bought as above stated proved to be of very unsatisfactory quality. Very Respectfully Joseph Warton

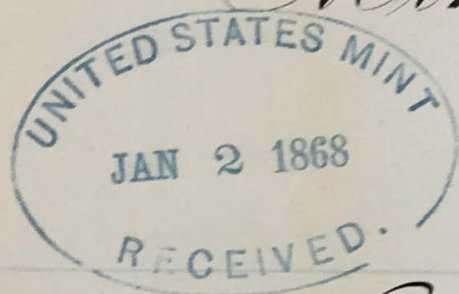
Philadelphia
July 2/68

Jos Wharton

Desires the Mint to take
a reasonable quantity of
Czech Nickel for the purpose
of testing it in comparison
with the English Nickel



Mint of the United States.



Philadelphia Jan'y 2nd 1868

Dr Henry R. Dickinson
Director U.S. Mint

Sir:

I have the honor
to report, in compliance with the
"Regulations for the Dispatch &c of the
Cabinet of Coins", that the instructions
therein contained have been observed
for the month of December 1867

Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
A Wilson Harris
in Charge of Cabinet

Report
for
December
1867
A. W. Harris
Cabinet
1868



WHARTON & FLEITMANN,

Manufacturers of

Nickel, Cobalt-Oxide, Blue Vitriol, &c.

JOSEPH WHARTON, of Gap Mine, and Camden Nickel Works,
DR. TH. FLEITMANN, of Fleitmann & Witte, Iserlohn, Prussia.

NEW YORK AGENTS,

FLEITMANN & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Reade Street, New York.

Camden Nickel Works,

Camden, N. J. Jan 1 1864

Dr H R Lindeman
Dear Sir

My experience of Mr McKittrick leads me to believe that he intends to buy nickel again from his English friends, and that it would be useless for my firm to respond to his invitation to offer 6 months supply for the Mint.

You surely perceive the absurdity and the mockery of inviting us to compete on equal terms against those Englishmen from whose tyranny of high prices and short deliveries I rescued the Mint by investing a fortune and my best years to create a home supply, and who are now only too happy to be allowed to reduce the Mint again as they did before into breaking down its home source by maintaining a long price here for a time.

The power to adjust this matter lies with Mr McKittrick, for the same law which charges the Treasr. of the Mint to purchase, charges the Secy of the Treasury to instruct him in so doing.

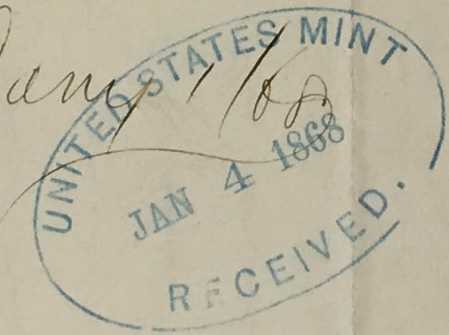
If he will instruct the Treasr. to buy a years supply from me, I will sell it at a price which you know to be fair; if he will not so instruct, I shall if my partners consent, decline to bid, but close the Works, and make a full exposure of the affair to Congress and to the public.

That Congress will act in my favor I am sufficiently assured, but I am also assured that no definite action of Congress can be hoped for so early as Jan 20th, when Mr McKittrick proposes to make his new contract for nickel.

Very Respectfully Joseph Wharton

Camden N.J.
Jos Wharton

thinks it would be
useless for his firm
to respond to the invitation
of the Master of the Mint
to receive bids for the
supply of nickel

Jan 1/88


Ladies List.

Absentees

Chief Corners Dept.

January 1868.



Barrackville West Va

Jan, 24th 1868,

4

Superintendent of "U. S. Mint"
Phila - Pa,

Dr Sir;

My Son Thos

B. Pickett having sent to your Address
by Express (Har B & O. RR) on 23rd or 24th
of Oct 1867 a package of Mineral
(as found in our country here) ^[on my land] requesting
your honor to "List" it and let us (him)
know the ~~valuable~~ quality of the same
if there should be any - from which
we have not as yet received any answer.
Hence I feel some delicacy in asking
information the second time; but if
your honor will ^{be} pleased to test some
of the same Ore I will send you to
you again and if ~~the~~ ^{of} some of value
I shall take pleasure in remunerating
you for all trouble. Other individuals
likely have sent you the same Ore from this
part of the Country - but I cannot get any
desirable information from them. You
will please be so kind as to reply to this
communication & let me know if you rec^d
the package mentioned, also if you will "List"
the Ore if sent. Barrackville
Marion Co., W. Va

Very Respectfully Yours
Levi Pickett.

Barrackville
Marion Glover
Jan'y 27/68
Concerning Specimens
Sent for Examination
Levi Brickett

1868

In Court Room

Phil? 25. Jan'y. '67

A. L. Snowden Esq.

Dear Sir

Mr. Evans, of the Mint, has
been to complain to me twice that she is
docked of her wages each day she is sick
and is consequently unable to live on what
she receives.

This is a vicious rule that prevails nowhere
where skilled labor is required. I have never
treated my domestics in that way and I do
not think any employer does. I understood
her that the rule is not applied to other female
employees at the Mint, some of whom have
been sick & absent more than she, but who
have received wages whilst she has not.

Why such invidious discrimination?

Mr. Evans has been quite ill lately to my

certain knowledge. And I do not believe she
ever absents herself from duty except when the
condition of her health compels her.

I do not know that you have any control
over the subject, but I wish you would see that
Mrs. E. is treated as other Ladies are treated in
respect of their wages.

Nobody ever betters ~~the~~ himself by oppressing
the hireling in his wage & in times like these
poor women cannot afford to lose what is fairly
due to them.

I beg you to look into Mrs. E's case
& see that justice is done her which will
reliane My friend & Mr. Lent.

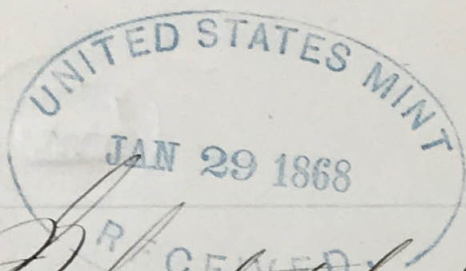
Geo. W. Woodward

Philad^a

25th Jan'y. 68-

Geo. W. Woodward.

In relation to Mrs. H.
Evans.



Pittsburgh Jan 28. 1868

Superintendent of
U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sir

The undersigned has on hand
about 50^{lbs} of nickel which I would like to dispose
of to you. We got it for the purpose of mixing with an
other metal, but have no use for it now.

Will you please inform us whether you will purchase
it and at what price?

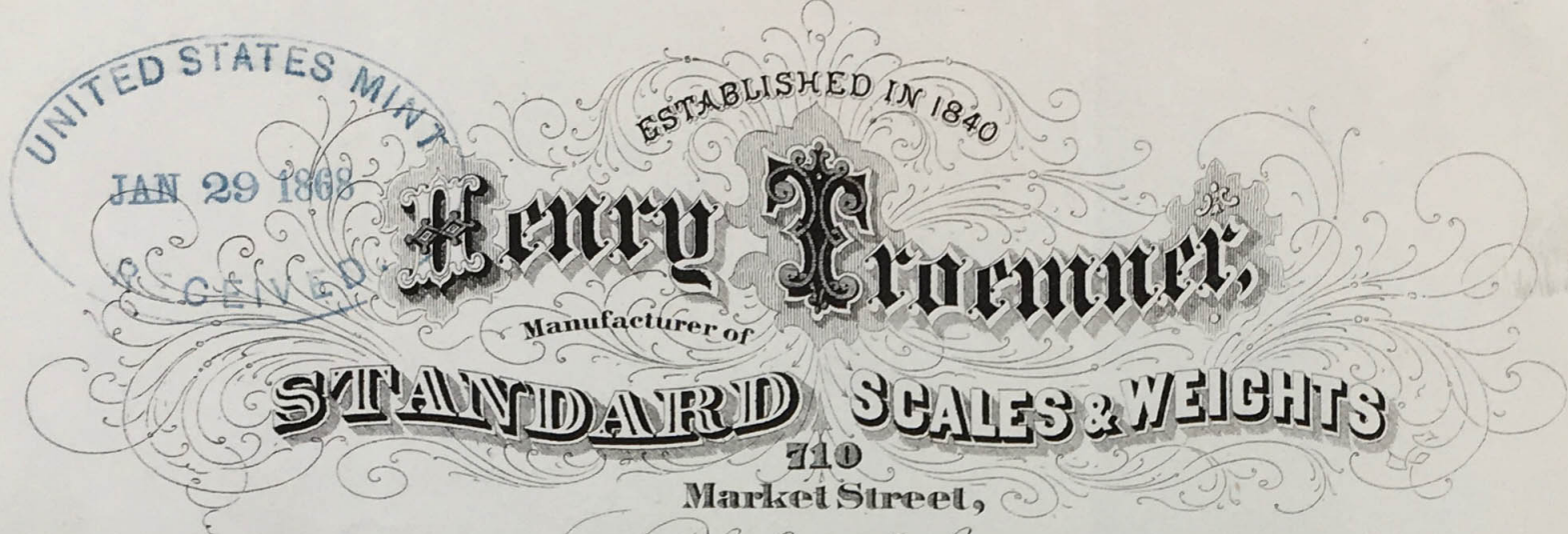
Yours
Jno B. Lips

Please address to care
of J. H. Ford & Co
Pittsburgh Pa

Pittsburgh Pa
Geo Bliss

Has 50th Nickel
would like to see





Philadelphia Jan 28 1868

H. R. Linderman Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Dear Sir

The small adjusting
Balances intended for the U. S. Mint at
San Francisco are now ready and await
your orders for shipment & C & C

Very Sincerely Yours

Henry Troemner
Sole.

Philadelphia
Henry Troemner
Adjusting balance
for Br Mint San
Francisco ready.



In the Court of Claims.

No. _____

J. Randolph Clay

vs.

The United States.

Testimony of *A. Wilson Norris* for the claimant
taken before *Samuel C. Perkins*, a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

On the thirty first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty eight, personally came *A. Wilson Norris* the witness within named, and after being first sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the answers contained in the within deposition were written down by the Commissioner in the presence of the witness, and afterwards read over to witness, who then subscribed the deposition in the presence of the Commissioner.

The adverse party was notified, and attended by *Charles H. J. Collis Esquire* for the solicitor of the Court of Claims, who did not object to the taking of the same

Samuel C. Perkins

Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

The Deposition of A Wilson Norris
taken at the request of J. Randolph Clay, before
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, a Commissioner of the Court of Claims, at his
office, No. 627 Walnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, and State
of Pennsylvania, to be used in the investigation of a claim against the
United States, now pending in the Court of Claims, in the name of the
said J. Randolph Clay ~~~~~ vs. THE UNITED STATES.

Harry G. Clay Esquire attending on behalf of the
said Claimant, and the United States attending by Charles
H. J. Collis Esquire for the Solicitor of the said Court of Claims.

First General Interrogatory by the Commissioner. — Please
to state your name, your occupation, your age, your place of residence
the past year; whether you have any interest, direct or indirect, in the
claim which is the subject of inquiry, and whether and in what degree
you are related to the claimant?

Answer. — My name is A Wilson Norris; my
Corris at the United States Mint Philadelphia
86th occupation, is Curator of the Cabinet of N; my age is _____ years;
my residence the past year has been in the City of Philadelphia
I have no interest direct or indirect in the claim which is the
subject of inquiry and I am not related to the said Claimant in
any degree Being further interrogated by Harry G. Clay Esquire
for the Claimant _____ the witness says:

According to the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States Mint the weight of the Bolivian half dollar is four hundred and thirty two one thousandths of an ounce, and its fineness is six hundred and sixty seven thousandths.

The Bolivian half dollar has no legal value here; this I will have to explain. The legal value of money; what we understand by the legal value of money or coin here I mean a value fixed to it by Act of Congress; and no such value has been fixed to the Bolivian half dollar. The legal value of the United States standard silver dollar is one dollar; the intrinsic value of the Bolivian half dollar payable in coins of the United States of less size than the dollar is thirty nine cents, and twenty two one hundredths of a cent at the present purchasing rate at the Mint, which is one hundred and twenty two and one half cents per ounce standard; but when made into half dollars is less at the legal rate of one hundred and twenty five cents per ounce it would make the intrinsic value of the Bolivian half dollar forty cents. The difference being a profit to the Government.

The Bolivian half dollar has more

had any legal value here; no such value has ever been fixed to it by Act of Congress.

There is properly no commercial value of coin of any kind at the United States Mint. We buy silver for coinage at the Mint at rates fixed from time to time; the present rate having been kept for near six years. This we call bullion value or Mint value to buy with, but as has been before explained we make the coins at another rate which is also a Mint value for issue. The commercial value is the price in market which shifts from day to day as may be seen from the Reports from day to day of the London market and from that market we chiefly make up our commercial values when we have anything to do with it. It also depends upon what kind of payment is made, gold or silver or paper money as parties may agree. We never at the Mint exchange silver for gold or the converse. If the depositor or seller wishes whole dollars we pay at the rate of one hundred and sixteen and four eleventh cents per ounce standard, less Mint charges. If he wishes smaller coins of silver, we pay at the rate of one hundred and twenty two and one half cents per standard ounce. From April 8, 1853

to June 30. 1854 our rate was one hundred and twenty one cents per standard ounce; then from July 1. 1854 to November 8. 1858 it was one hundred and twenty two and one half cents; then from November 10. 1858 to January 11. 1862, it was one hundred and twenty one; from that time to the present, it has been one hundred and twenty two and one half. But as commercial and mint value has been loosely used as a synonym, we may here say that the Mint value of the Bolivian half dollar before the change of law in 1853 and therefore payable in any size of our coin was about thirty seven and five tenths cents, as appears from the Manual of gold and silver coins formerly published by the Director of the Mint, or by a more recent trial thirty seven and twenty two hundredths cents. After that when the Mint rate was one hundred and twenty one (121) cents its value was thirty eight and seventy four one hundredths of a cent (38.74) payable in coins less than the dollar; and when the mint rate was one hundred and twenty two and one half cents (122½) the value of the Bolivian half Dollar was thirty nine and twenty two one hundredths of a cent (39.22) payable as stated.

It cannot state what was the cause of the difference in the commercial value of the Bolivian dollar at various times. It lies outside of Mint affairs.

The value put upon the Bolivian half dollar by the Director of the Mint in his letter of February 11 1861, to the claimant in this case I think it was, though it might have been to the Treasury Department, was neither a commercial or legal value.

Mr Collis objects to the witness stating the contents of the letter; the letter itself should be produced.

Witness continues - It was the Mint bullion value at the rate then fixed.

I have no knowledge of the commercial value of the Bolivian half dollar at Lima. Taking our own half dollar at fifty cents I mean our present half dollar, the silver dollar is worth one hundred and seven and four tenths cents (107.4)

The special cause for the increase in commercial value of the Bolivian silver dollar at the United States Mint since January 1853 is simply because there was an increase in the Mint rates of one and one half cents per ounce standard in all silver bullion.

The value of the American standard

silver dollar has not changed to my knowledge since the Act of Congress of 1837.

The method of arriving at the value of Bolivian half dollars, as compared with the American standard silver dollar under the Act of 1837, is to multiply the weight of the Bolivian half dollar being four hundred and thirty two one thousandths (0.432) of an ounce by the fineness six hundred and sixty seven one thousandths (0.667) this gives the amount of pure silver; dividing this by fineness of the United States standard silver dollar, which is nine hundred one thousandths (0.900) gives the standard silver in the Bolivian half dollar; multiplying this by the Mint purchasing rates at the time gives the value of the coin in cents.

The difference in value between the Bolivian half dollar and the Mexican whole Dollar is that the Bolivian half dollar contains two hundred and eighty eight thousand one hundred and forty four one millionths (0.288,144) of pure silver; and the Mexican dollar contains seven thousand eight hundred and three ten thousandths (0.7803) of pure silver.

Coin examined by Charles H. J. Collins Esq.
for the United States

I have no knowledge of the commercial
value of either the Bolivian half dollar or
the American standard silver dollar in Lima
at any time.

I do not know whether the American
coins of silver circulate as currency in Lima
or not.

Second General Interrogatory by the Commissioner. — Do
you know of any other matter relative to the claim in question? If
you do, state it.

Answer: I do not.

A. Wilson Norris

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this thirty first day of
January 1868

Saml C. Perkins

Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

No.

J. Randolph Clay

vs.

The United States.

—♦♦♦—
In the Court of Claims,

Filed 18

—♦♦♦—
Testimony of

A. Wilson Norris

for the *Claimant*

Philada. Pa. January 31. 1868

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,

Commissioner.

627 Walnut Street.

Hon Hugh Mc. Culloch,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Last November, while in Washington, I learned that a Mr. Houston was there on a mission from the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Co., in order to obtain, either an act from Congress, or an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, to close the U. S. Branch Mints' Refineries, or to prohibit the refining of gold by the Branch Mint in San Francisco. I immediately availed myself of the opportunity of being introduced to you, and briefly explained that the object of my visit was in relation to an attempt being made by "The San Francisco Assaying and Refining Co." to Monopolize the movement of bullion on the Pacific Coast. I also explained to you that a similar attempt had been made by a Mr. Justh in 1860, and requested from you the favor of obtaining copies of a protest and letters sent from California to me in 1860, and by me mailed to the Treasury Department at Washington and the Mint at Philadelphia.

On the examination of those papers it will be found that Mr. Justh, who was then either a partner of, or connected with, Duncan, Sherman & Co. in a San Francisco Assaying Office, was endeavoring to obtain a privilege to deposit his refined gold out of the regularly established hours, and to be allowed to take precedence over depositors of unrefined gold; besides this privilege, his object was eventually to obtain either an act of Congress, or an order from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Branch Mint at San Francisco, to relinquish the refining of gold. When he was foiled in his efforts, he sold out his refinery to Kellogg & Humbart, and they, too, sold out, in 1866, to gentlemen who formed the present company, and nearly all of whom, in 1860, protested against the schemes of Mr. Justh. On my return to this City I wrote to California conveying to parties there the information which I had received in Washington.

When my letter reached San Francisco, a despatch was sent to Your Honor and to the California Delegation protesting against any change in the rules of the Mint as they at present exist. You saw that that telegram was signed by all the Bankers and Assayers in San Francisco who were not of the Six Stockholders composing the "San Francisco Assaying and Refining Co." Being identified with the growth and prosperity of California for eighteen years, and a member of one of the Banks, I have been solicited by all those interested in this subject to also protest against the schemes of this Company, and to present to you my views. I have reason to believe that this Company are urging you and the California Delegation to come to their aid, in order to enable them to perfect a monopoly which would eventually control all the bullion on the Pacific Coast. They no doubt attempt to show that compliance with their request will work an economy to the Government and a great saving to the public.

It is likely that they also refer to the two acts passed by Congress, one in 1853, the other in 1861, to prove that they ask for nothing but what they are entitled to by law. In regard to the law of 1853, I am in full possession of the facts, and know that it was passed by and through the influence of a party who, at that date, was either in the Philadelphia Mint, or connected

with it there or in New York; and that it was passed without any real knowledge of its purport on the part of Congress. The old gentleman, Mr Dubois, who has been in the Philadelphia Mint for over a quarter of a century, must know the object for which this bill was engineered through Congress, and should the question come up I refer you to him. In regard to the law of 1861, I am not in possession of the facts. I know nothing of it until lately when I saw it in the "Mint Laws". I hazard nothing in saying that this act, which is an amendment to the Act of 1853, was obtained through the influence of a California Assayer and Refiner. And here permit me to say - is it not disgraceful in a great country like ours, to have two such laws passed by the influence of private parties, for private gain, and that, too, on a subject of such great importance to a country now producing of the precious metals, eighty, and soon, ~~will~~ one hundred millions a year? I have learned that this company urge as an argument in favor of their pretensions that the Governments of France and England do not refine gold for the general public; this is true.

Those Governments use their national Banks as their financial agents. The Bank of England will always pay a fixed price for gold; it buys no gold except that which is assayed by its own assayer, and all gold coined has to pass through the Bank. This is a monopoly, and so is it also in France.

Fine bars, shipped by us to our London Bankers, assayed in this city by our Mint and stamped with the U.S. Stamp, would not be received by the Bank of England, without re-assay, notwithstanding the offer of our Bankers to guarantee the correctness of the U.S. Assay. The rule of the Bank is to re-assay and thus to collect as it were, a toll on the greater part of the bullion of the world. You perceive how fallacious it is to refer to the usage of England and France as having a bearing on the subject before us. In order to prove the philanthropy and unexampled liberality of the San Francisco Assaying & Refining Company, I quote from a circular issued by them in which are contrasted the charges for refining in San Francisco, this:

Charges at San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works.

for refining deposits made for coin or fine bars.			
On Bullion under 300 parts Gold	2 cents per oz.		
" from 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 620	4 "		
" " 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 750	6 "		
" " 750 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 949 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "		

Charges at United States Branch Mint

for refining deposits made for coin or fine bars.			
On Bullion under 300 parts Gold	3 cents per oz.		
" from 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 620	5 "		
" " 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 750	7 "		
" " 750 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 830	11 "		
" " 830 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 949 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 "		

Is it not, Mr Secretary, something novel in the history of large monied companies, that they should propose to the public a great pecuniary benefit, which benefit that stupid public will not permit itself to receive unless it be compelled to do so by an Act of Congress or an Order from the Secretary of the Treasury? The U.S. Branch Mint cannot and does not compel dealers in bullion to have it refined in the Mint, nor does it solicit parties to deposit gold for refining. The questions may then be asked: Why do so many Bankers, Bullion Dealers, Assayers, Mining Companies, and Miners in San Francisco deposit gold for refining in the U.S. Branch Mint when they can have it (now) done, according to the figures of this company, nearly fifty per cent cheaper? Why do these Firms and Companies protest against the U.S. Branch Mint at San Francisco relinquishing the refining of gold and the making or giving a contract to refine the very gold deposited in said Mint by the public who are willing to pay, and do freely pay all Government charges? The answer is obvious: because the public know that it is to their interest to have the refinery open, as a shield to protect them against a large, grasping, monopolizing company, who, by false representations, are attempting to control the entire movement of all the bullion on the Pacific Coast.

The rule at the San Francisco Branch Mint, as it now stands, gives freedom and equal right and security to all, and prevents fraud and injustice when they are attempted. I am confident that you appreciate the importance of this matter to all the Mining interest of California, as well as the justice and equity of the protest which you have received by telegraph from California, and that you will interfere in your official capacity to prevent the consummation of this contemplated great wrong to all those who are interested in the precious metals, outside of this "San Francisco Assaying & Refining Co.". You will receive by mail from California the original of the telegraphic protest which has been sent to you, and its accompanying papers.

With sentiments of esteem and regard
I have the honor to be
Respectfully
Your obedient servant
Eugene Kelly

New York, January 29th, 1868.

JAN - 29 - 1868.

UNITED STATES MINT
FEB 1 1868

RECEIVED

Secretary of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I am preparing an article to read before our Lyceum on "The Mint" and I desire to have some statistics of the work done there the past year and if you could inform me where I could procure any information on this subject you will confer a very great favor. I visited the Mint about nine years ago but it is fresh upon my mind. I do not wish to trespass

upon your time and
know of no other way
to procure such infor-
-mation - By answering
you will greatly oblige
Yours Very Respectfully

Geo. L. Ramsdell
P.O. Box 98

Umarus
Rox Co Indiana

Annual Report

Sent 2/1/87

Vincennes Ind
Geo G Ramsdell

Desires statistics of
work done in the Mint
the past year.



Court of Claims.

To Dr. W. R. Kinderman Director of Mint (or competent clerk)

You are hereby commanded to appear before Saml C.
Perkins Commissioner, appointed by this Court to take
Depositions, on the ~~28th~~ day of January A. D. 1868, (Jan 28/68)
at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, at his office in the City
of Philad^a or Walnut in the County of Philad^a
and State of Penn^a then and there to testify
in the case of J. Randolph Clay
against the United States now pending in this Court.

Fail not of appearance at your peril.

By order of the Court of Claims.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed the seal of
said Court at Washington, this 20th
day of Jan'y - A. D. 1868.

J. C. Wellen

Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims.

Answers.

1. According to the Directors Annual Report, the weight is 0.432 oz and the fineness 667 thousandths.

2. It has no legal value here. Its intrinsic value will to avoid repetitions, be stated in answer to No 4. The legal value of the U.S. Standard silver dollar, is one dollar. Its intrinsic value, payable in U.S. coins of less size than the dollar, is 39.22 cts at the present purchasing rate at the Mint, which is $122\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce standard. (But when made into half-dollars or less, at the legal rate of 125 cents per ounce, it would make 40 cents; the difference being a profit to the government.

3. As above replied, it never had any legal value here.

4. There is properly no "commercial value at the U.S. Mint." We buy silver for coinage at rates fixed from time to time the present rate having been kept for near six years. Thus we call bullion value, or mint value to buy with; but then as above explained we make the coins at another rate, which is also a

Mint value for issue. The commercial value is the price in market, which shifts from day to day, as may be seen by consulting the reports of the London market. It also depends upon what kind of payment is made; gold or silver or paper money as parties may agree. We never exchange silver for gold, or the converse. If the depositor ~~or~~ seller wishes whole dollars, we pay at the rate of $116\frac{4}{11}$ cents per ounce standard, less mint charges; if he wishes smaller silver coins, we pay at the rate of $122\frac{1}{2}$ cents per standard ounce. From April 1st 1853 to June 30. 1854 our rate was 121 cents; then from July 1. 1854 to Nov 8. 1858 it was $122\frac{1}{2}$; then from Nov 10. 1858 to Jan'y 11. 1862 it was 121; from that time to the present it has been $122\frac{1}{2}$. (But as commercial and mint value has been loosely used as a synonym, we may here say, that the Mint value of the Bolivian half-dollar, before the change of law in 1853, and therefore payable in any size of one coin, was about 37.5 cents, as appears from the "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins" formerly published by our Assayers. After that

or by a more recent trial 37.22

when the Mint rate was 121 cents, its value was 38.74 cents payable in coins less than the dollar; and when the Mint rate was 122½ cents its value was 39.22 cents payable as stated.

5. This is answered under No 4.

6. We are unable to answer this question, which lies outside of Mint affairs.

7. This seems to be a point of law, on which we cannot give an opinion.

8. The same answer as to No 6.

9. That value was neither commercial nor legal; it was the Mint bullion value, at the rate then fixed.

10. The same answer as to No 7.

11. We have no knowledge as to commercial value at Lima.

12. Same answer as to No 6.

13. Same answer as to No 6.

14. Taking our half-dollar at 50 cents the silver dollar is worth 107.4 cents.

15. }
16. } Same answer as to No 11.
17. }

18. Simply because there was an increase in the Mint rates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce standard, on all silver bullion.

19. Same answer as No 7.

20. We do not know.

21. It would, provided other foreign ministers are paid in the same way. But those who are paid in gold would be at a disadvantage, because in the London bullion market the Mexican dollar is worth more than our gold dollar, by about 4 per cent more or less.

22. This can best be answered by giving the amount of pure silver in each. The Bolivian half-dollar contains 0.288144035 the Mexican dollar 0.7803.

1853

Jas. C. Booth

Estimate for N. Y. Assay Office.

Deposit Room.

Furnaces	5 @ 10	500
Fire tools	5 sets @ 10	50
Iron pans	3 @ 10	30
Bar moulds	16 @ 10	5
Hammers & picks		5
Crucibles	10 @ 30	250
Slab floor		150
Copper lined boxes	100 @ 2 7/8	275
Buckets, brushes &c		25
Grinding machine		200
Figure punches	9.	5
		<u>\$ 1495</u>

Office

Largo Balance	1200
Tables &c	150
	<u>* 1350</u>

Granulating Room

Furnaces	4 @ 100	400
Casting Hoods	4 @ 7 1/2	30
Fire tools	4 @ 10	40
Water pipes & cocks		50
Platforms & scale		45
Copper kettles	4 @ 60	240
" pans	6 @ 20	120
Syphons	4 @ 7 1/2	30
Iron pans	3 @ 25	75

Copper pans, buckets &c		50
Boxes, copper lined	100 @ 325	325
Crucibles	100 @ 2	200
		\$1650

Parting Room

Parting houses		1000
Porcelain Pots	50 @ 42	2100
Good Siphons		2000
Iron pipe, cocks &c		300
Gold filters & cars	4 @ 100	400
Silver filters & cars	7 @ 50	350
Chloride filters & cars	5 @ 80	400
Precip. vats &c	2 @ 300	600
Salt Tank, wrought iron		300
Trunks of solid wood		100
Reducing Vats	7 @ 100	700
Water tanks &c	3 @ 150	450
Platform scale & copper pan		50
Acid furs & cocks	4 @ 20	80
Tools, tubs, pitcher &c		500
		\$9330

Drying Room

Furnaces & pans	3 @ 500	1500
Hydraulic press & rammer		2000
Copper boxes for pressed metal (2)		120
Line furnace & tools &c		200
Casting kettle & pan		80
Cars for all dpts	12 @ 50	600
		\$4400

Gold Melting Room

Furnaces	3 @ 100	300
Fire tools &c		40
Bar moulds	16 ordinary	5
Latticed floor		100
Casting hoods	3 @ 8 1/2	20
Pipes, buckets, brunnets		50
Boxes, copper lined	60 @ 3 3 2/3	200
Crucibles	100 @ 2	200
		<u>\$ 1215</u>

Grinding Room

Grinding mill & gearing		500
Washing rat & gearing		300
Sieves, tubs, buckets &c		300
Pipes leaden		30
Iron breaking floor		50
Platform scale		45
Drying oven &c		250
		<u>\$ 1475</u>

Total

Office		\$ 1350
Deposite Room		1495
Granulating "		1650
Grinding "		1475
Parting "		9330
Drying "		4400
Gold "		1215
		<u>\$ 20,915</u>

Estimates of Proposals given out &c.

Brown & Embury	woodwork	\$ 2072
J. Bird	vats & filters	1477
Boxes with sheet copper	B. Hunter	582
Copper work	Magee	1500
Fire tools &	Morgan & Co	280
Scoops, pans, &c	B. Hunter	250
Lead work	C. Willing	4000
Press & grinding machines,	Morris	2000
Porcelain Vats		1500
Gold Lyphow		2000
Balance & in office		1500
Furnaces	13 @ 100	1300
Drying furnaces & pans		1500
Lattice floor		500
Iron pipes & cocks		700
Platform scales (3)		150
Washing machine & flaring		500
Sieves, buckets, brooms, &c	dry-oven	1000

Copy
 Estimate for
 N Y Assay Office
 made by
 Prof J. B. Zooth
 (1853)

Questions

Note. These questions came to us with the subpoena, and the answers were framed accordingly; but they were not used at the actual examination of the witness, because the Counsel required his testimony to be given in narrative form, & without leading questions.

1. What is the weight and fineness of the Bolivian silver half-dollar?

2. What is its legal or intrinsic value as compared with the United States Standard silver dollar?

3. What was its legal value as compared with the United States Standard silver dollar from January 1848 to December 31st 1858?

4. What was its commercial value at the United States Mint at Philadelphia from January 1848 to July 1st 1853?

5. What was its commercial value at the Mint at Philadelphia from July 1st 1853 to December 31st 1858?

6. What was the cause of the difference in its commercial value, if any, during those periods?

7. If its commercial value fluctuated at the Mint at Philadelphia would that fluctuating value be a fair basis upon which to adjust the accounts of the United States Minister at Peru?

8. Was that commercial value a legal value in general commercial trade? Would it be a legal tender at that value?

9. Was the value put upon the Bolivian silver half-dollar by the Director of the Mint in his letter of the 11th February 1861 the commercial or the legal value of the half-dollar?

10. Was that value the basis upon which the accounts of John Randolph Clay, U.S. Minister to Peru should have been settled?

11. By making gold the standard of value would the Bolivian silver half-dollar have the same commercial value at Lima, Peru, that it has or had at the Mint at Philadelphia?

12. Silver being an article of exportation from Peru would not the expense of transportation lessen its commercial value at Peru and increase it at Philadelphia?

13. If the Act of Congress approved Feb 21. 1853 were repealed, would not the commercial value of Bolivian silver half dollars, at once fall to its intrinsic or legal value?

14. What is the difference in value of the U. S. Half-dollar coined under the Act of Feb 21. 1853 as compared with the U. S. Standard silver dollar under the Act of 1837?

15. Would the Act of Feb 21. 1853 which increases the commercial value of silver in the United States have the same effect in Peru?

16. Was there any change in the value of the Bolivian half-dollar at Lima Peru, from January 1848 to January 1861?

17. Could not Bolivian half-dollars have been bought at any time during that period for their intrinsic or legal value at Lima, Peru?

18. Has there been any special cause for the increased commercial value of Bolivian silver half-dollars at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia since January 1853 and if so, what was that cause? please state in full.

19. In case the U. S. Minister received his salary at Lima, Peru should he be paid the legal value at that place, or

the commercial value at Philadelphia?

20. Was, or was not the increase of the commercial value of silver owing to the fact that the U.S. bought it for the express purpose of coining it into the depreciated currency under the Act of February 21st 1853

21. Would not the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar be a fair basis for the settlement of the U.S. Ministers account at Lima?

22. In comparison with the Mexican or Spanish Dollar what is the value of the Bolivian half-dollar?

Court of Claims
U.S.

J. Randolph Clay
vs
The United States

Mem: of questions

Before Commissioners
James C. Perkins
No 227 Walnut St
Philad^a

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/JANUARY

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/FEBRUARY

Treasury Department.

February 27th 1868.

Sir:

Your letter of the 26th instant calling my attention to a proviso contained in Bill N: 685 H.R. page 41. providing "that hereafter all the available profits of the United States Mint and branches shall be covered into the Treasury to be expended only by a specific appropriation" with your objections thereto, has been received a copy of which has been transmitted to Congress as requested by you.

Very Respectfully

Wm. C. Cullen

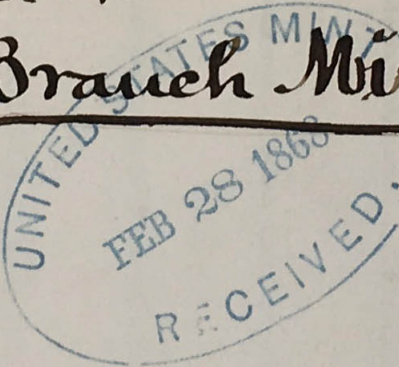
Secretary of the Treasury

Wm. A. Linderman

Director of the Mint - Phila.

Washington
Secy of Treasury
Director's letter of 26th
not concerning Proviso
contained in Bill No 655.
N.R. rec'd & a copy trans-
mitted to Congress

Correspondence -
U.S. Mint - also - of
Branch Mints -



February 1868

IN RELATION TO THE MINT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Letter from the Director of the Mint relative to covering into the treasury certain moneys, &c., under the provisions of bill H. R. 685.

MARCH 3, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1868.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter of the Director of the Mint, under date of the 26th instant, calling my attention to a proviso contained in bill No. 685, H. R., page 41, which provides "that hereafter all the available profits of the United States mint and branches shall be covered into the treasury, to be expended only by a specific appropriation," and stating that its passage will result in serious embarrassment to the mint; and to request its favorable consideration by the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, February 26, 1868.

SIR: My attention has been called to a proviso contained in bill No. 685, H. R., page 41, which is as follows: "That hereafter all the 'available profits' of the United States mint and branches shall be covered into the treasury, to be expended only by a specific appropriation."

The "seignorage" (or profit of the mint) consists of the one-half per cent. coinage charge on gold coins and the silver dollar, and also the difference between the rate paid for silver bullion (122½ cents per standard ounce) and the rate at which it is issued in coins of less denomination than one dollar, (125 cents per ounce,) and is paid annually into the treasury of the United States. The "deductions from depositors," being the charges imposed on deposits for "refining," "parting," and "toughening," and required by law to equal, but not exceed, the actual expenses for labor and materials employed in those

operations, are available for such expenses. Formerly, the deductions were transferred direct to the ordinary account of the mint or branch mint, and were paid out by the treasurer on the director's warrant; but some years since, in 1859, I think, a regulation was established requiring the deductions to be paid at the end of each month into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the appropriation for incidental expenses of the mint or branch mint, being subsequently drawn out on the usual requisitions. This regulation secures to the accounting officers of the treasury a proper supervision over all receipts and disbursements of the mint and branches, and no additional legislation appears to be required. Moreover, the section, if it becomes a law, will lead to serious embarrassments at the principal mint. Under existing laws, the materials, copper, nickel, tin, zinc, acids, &c., used in the manufacture of the one and two-cent bronze, and the three and five-cent nickel-copper pieces, are purchased from time to time by the treasurer of the mint, from the cent coinage fund. The net profits of this account are paid into the treasury of the United States under existing laws. The proviso referred to would require a specific appropriation for the purchase of materials for the cental coinage, and it would be impracticable to estimate for the same, as it would depend entirely on the public demand for the small coin. I deem it proper to call your attention to the above facts, and have to request that you will submit them to the proper committee before the bill is disposed of.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. R. LINDERMAN, *Director.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

For Assay Office Idaho

List of implements required

Office	1 fine balance & weights	125.00
"	1 plain a & weights for silver	15.00
"	1 a " " " " Lead	5.00
"	3 forceps for balance	9.00
"	3 pincers " "	3.00
"	3 shears " "	15.00
Laboratory	2 Assay furnaces	80.00
"	Extra muffles & brigs	10.00
"	1 Anvil	10.00
"	2 large hammers	10.00
"	2 small " "	2.00
"	3 chisels	3.00
"	1 pair Rolls	125.00
"	2 " spring tongs	12.00
"	2 forceps for furnace	4.00
"	1 Sand bath	10.00
"	Sigures & stamps for fine Bars	46.00
"	h Bottles for acids	18.00
"	h Dry Humid assay bottles	36.00
"	h " Gold assay matrasses	24.00
"	1 Cast Iron anvil for cutting	2.00

over

564.00

one beam for weighing deposits

50.00

one set of ovens night say from
100 lbs down to $\frac{1}{100}$ lb in box

40.00

complete humid assay apparatus

200.00

\$854.00

Melting Room

2	Furnaces	150.00
2	Mortars & pestels	25.00
3	pair Pot tongs	10.00
2	" Spring "	5.00
2	" clapping "	5.00
2	" stirring "	5.00
3	Lodles	1.00
12	rough Moulds	25.00
24	Line for Bars	25.00
3	pick	3.00
11	Copper granulating cups	12.00
3	" Wash pan	6.00
2	large hammers	8.00
4	Chissels	4.00
1	Scissors	2.00
1	Set of figures	7.50

315.50

854.11

This day 27/6/88 \$1152.50

C.B. Hare

Assay Office
Idaho

Estimate for -

1868

W.H.

Treasury Department,

First Comptroller's Office,

February 25th, 1865.

Archibald McIntyre, Esq.
Treasurer U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa,

Sir:

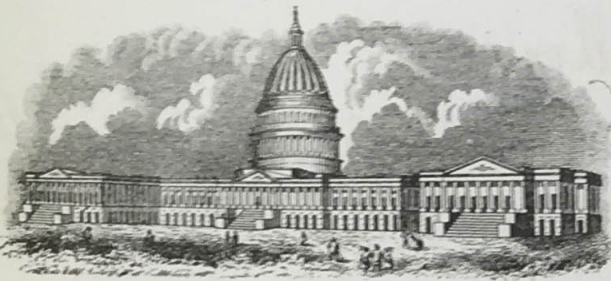
Your a/c of Ordinary Expenses for the quarter ending 31st day of December 1864, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance found to be due from you to the United States of \$82.038.02
Balance due the United States, per your account \$82.033.09
Making a difference of \$4.93.
which arises as follows:

In Abstract of Contingent Expenses for December, 1864. In
You to 156 1/2, Petty Expenses, sub. con. No 148, bill of
Lesley & Co. Suspended for authority of Harry C.
Star, to sign for the firm. & diff explained \$4.93.

Very Respectfully &c

R. M. Mayhew
Comptroller.

R. W. Taylor
perceptor
running script
Feb 28th 1848



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fortieth Congress, 1st
Washington, D.C.

February 23d. 1868.

Dr. H. R. Linderman,
Phil^a.

Dear Sir:

I have not been able to find time for an earlier reply to yours of the 20th, ^{which} with the accompanying bill came safely to hand. Under instructions from the Committee I offered the bill & had it referred. The request for planchets did not imply a settled conviction as to any coin on the part of the Committee, and their production developed quite a diversity of opinion especially with reference to the one and ten cent coins. Some Members think the one & a half gram planchet too small for a coin of such common use as the one cent, & others object to the size & weight of the ten cent planchet as excessive. It was, however, suggested that by making the one & a half planchet thinner in the center with a thicker edge or by making its whole surface as thin as the one gram planchets the difficulty would probably be overcome. The prevailing idea of the Committee is to produce a neat, agreeable, and uniform system of small currency, & if possible, to displace the three cents now in circulation. The small notes & the

other multiform representatives of small values.

Had the attention of the Committee been drawn to the omission in the appropriation bill to which you refer we would have endeavored to have secured an appropriation sufficient for the coinage of small coins at the New Orleans mint as I believe the Committee to be in favor of that measure, but the attention of no Member of the Committee having been drawn to the fact it escaped notice. Please give me specific information if you can of the salaries of clerks in the assay office at New York, & of Clerks whose duties are as laborious & responsible at the Mint with their salaries. It will of course give me pleasure to remove the disability, if possible.

There is another point on which the Committee would be glad to have information. There is a clause in the bill relating to coinage at the mint & to the pay of clerks, for it is quite an omnibus, authorizing the Secy of the Treasury to employ private refineries for the parting of gold & silver. What effect will this have upon the profits of the mint at San Francisco? Please give any information you can on this subject.

Yours very truly,

Wm D. Kelley

Chairman, Comm^t on Coinage & Weights & Measures.

Washn Dc
Feb 23/88
Mr D Kelley
Me.

Concerning bill relating
to Amago Pay of Clerk
&c &c.



Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington Feb 21st 1868

My dear Sir

I enclose copy of resolution
with the request that you report as
fully as you can in reference to
the amount & circumstances of the late
duplication at Bk Phil S. F. I
do not suppose you can give any
information in reference to the suit
against Huntington & I expect to obtain
that information from the Solicitor -
My report Nov 27/66 gives all the
information we have relative to the
Macy
Macy duplication & the payment of
\$96000 + \$9355²⁰ . I am informed
that the relations between Chase & Co

out of this place up. I shall take pains
to post the California delegation & have
them shown up -

I write ~~very~~ to post you up
so that ~~we~~ ^{you} may know what is expected
of you. Please send on the facts of
soon as you ~~can~~ & as fully as you
can concerning the working of the mint
& the late defalcation

Very respectfully

Frederick Douglass

Quinn were returned on the
discovery of the late defalcation.

I do not suppose you have any
official information that their
relations are not harmonious.

This while they is getting
up by Stevens who is clerk of Committee
on App^s & was formerly Supt of
Prison Hunt & turned out by
Sec Chase. He was a bad
man & has a sore head &
really was the author of Workhouse
bure & absurd statements in
the Globe yesterday. The note at
the foot of Comptroller Rogers (in Globe)
letter which purports to be part of
the letter is not in the original, but is
improvised by Stevens for his glorification!
I don't think he will make much

1868

DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes,
Stocks, Bonds &c.
COLLECTIONS
promptly Attended to.

FEB 22 1868

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WILSON & SHOBER,

GREENSBOROUGH, N.C. Feb 19th 1868
Phil

D. Sir

The Gov

Certificate of deposit issued by you
to us Jan 21st ^{163.28} ~~163.25~~ ^{163.28} - endorsed
by us to the American Nat Bank of
New York and enclosed by us to
them the 30th of Jan. It has not
reached them. We write to stop the
payment, unless it comes up with
certainty through them. What is your
method of making a cash certificate
available to the proper parties? Please
advise us at once so we may
proceed to conform to your practice.

Yours truly

Wilson & Shober

Receipt No 106, Jan 21/68 - 903 85/100 - & assign membership
Stamp Volume 164-11 - Sep tax 83 & Net \$ 163.28 -
Sent to Greensboro N.C. by Express Jan 23 - Warren is here
unpaid -

Greensborough
N.C.
Walson & Stober

Desire to know what
course to pursue in case
of a Certificate of Deposit
is lost.





Treasury Department.

Feb. 17, 1868.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th inst. is received, accompanied with a copy of the Annual Spray Medal for 1868 in Albumen, for which please accept my thanks.

I judge from this Medal that the Hill Engraving Machine is a valuable one.

Very truly yours
J. C. Smith

Secretary.

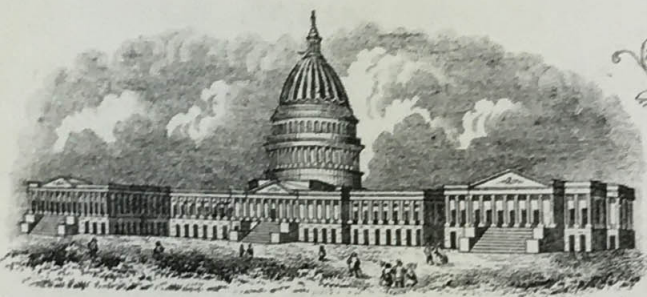
Hon. H. R. Linderman

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia, Penn.

Washington D.C.
Hugh McCulloch
Secy of Treasury
Annual Assay Medal
received.





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fortieth Congress, U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Feb. 14th, 1868.

Dr. H. R. Linderman,
Phila.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Committee on Coinage held to-day I was instructed to prepare or cause to be prepared a bill providing for a system of small coins embracing one, three, five and ten cent pieces + a ~~two~~ cent piece if there be any substantial reason for it, to be composed of not less than 25 per cent nickel, + not more than 75 per cent copper which we believe to be the alloy of the new 5 cent pieces. The Comm^{tee} desire these coins to make a uniform system, having the same design upon each. It is my idea that the gramme should represent a cent, unless it be in the smallest coin. ~~One~~ gramme may make too small a coin. In that event, ^{let} the cent coin weigh a gramme + a half, + the others three, five + ten; for if it should be made at a gramme + a half there should be clearly no two cent coin. It is the desire of the Comm^{tee} to substitute these coins for the small

notes now in use, & I beg leave to avail myself of your experience in such matters, & request you to prepare a bill as you are familiar with the matter, & know what allowance ought to be made on each coin. Have the goodness also to prepare me planchets for each of these coins, of such thickness & diameter as will in your judgment make the most agreeable coin, preserving, if possible, the ring or sonority of the coin which has not been successfully done in the existing five cent piece. I would like to have this bill as early as possible. The Comm^{tee} will meet on Monday & again on Friday, & I would like to have it certainly by the latter day. I can hardly hope to have it by Monday. You will oblige me by sending any suggestions on the subject that may strike you as worthy of consideration.

Yours very truly,

Wm D. McHenry

Washn D.C.

July 14/68

W D Kelley M.C.

Chair^m Com on Coinage

Requests that a bill &
planchets be prepared
& sent to him with a
view to have coins 1. 2

3. 5 & 10 Cts Nickel

Copper of 1. 2. 3 5 & 10

francs each.

London Eng
(Copies) Feb'y 12.88

124 Stevens

Enclosing letter Geo J
Goschen M. P. in reference
to the proposed system of
International Carriage

Recd March 3.88

Mint of the United States.



66 Mount Street W.

My dear Sir

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is strongly in favor of the system of International coinage, as there appears to be a decided movement in that direction. but I am not a very good judge of the degree of support the idea is likely to receive, as I am myself not convinced of the feasibility of the scheme, as regards England. It would lead to the depreciation of the money; a very serious matter. The holders of public securities would all be opposed to such a course. though the depreciation would be very small.

I think we are a very long way from the realization of the proposed scheme, as far as England is concerned, for we move slowly in such matters.

But I should be sorry to say anything which might discourage the Americans from joining a movement, which if the intervening difficulties are not insuperable is certainly one in

the right direction. Believe me thoroughly
at your service

Yours very truly
"Signed" Geo. S. Goschen

United States Government-Despatch Agency
17 Henrietta Street Covent-Garden
London 12 February 1868

H. R. Linderman Esq
Director Mint of the United States
Philadelphia

Sir

Confirming my letter of the 5th instant
acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23^d
January.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from
Mr. Goshen M.D. with reference to the proposed sys-
tem of International Coinage. The subject seem to
have attracted but little attention here comparatively,
and the Gentlemen with whom I have conversed are
inclined to think the English people will be disposed
to wait to see the result of the movement of the
United States and France. If I hear any thing on
the subject which I think will interest you I shall
have much pleasure in communicating it, and in
the mean time I shall take some pains to obtain

such information as you require

I am unable to learn that a copy of the Bill now before Congress has been seen here.

Some of the newspaper correspondents speak of it, but I have not seen it quoted in full. If you will send me a few copies of it I will try to have the scheme discussed in some of the English papers.

I have the honour to remain

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

"Signed"

P. F. Stevens

HARRISBURG



CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb 12 1869

A. Landon Snowden Esq
Chief Coiner US Mint
Philada

Dear Sir

We sent you the

10th inst

One 12 in lathe with countershaft
complete

Also the following sets of taps 3 to
the set

One set each 5/16, 9/16, 11/16, 13/16 & 15/16 in
also 4 sets dies to fit & to cut before
sent

The lathe is finished and will
go forward as soon as we can
box it

Respt Yours
W. S. Childrup

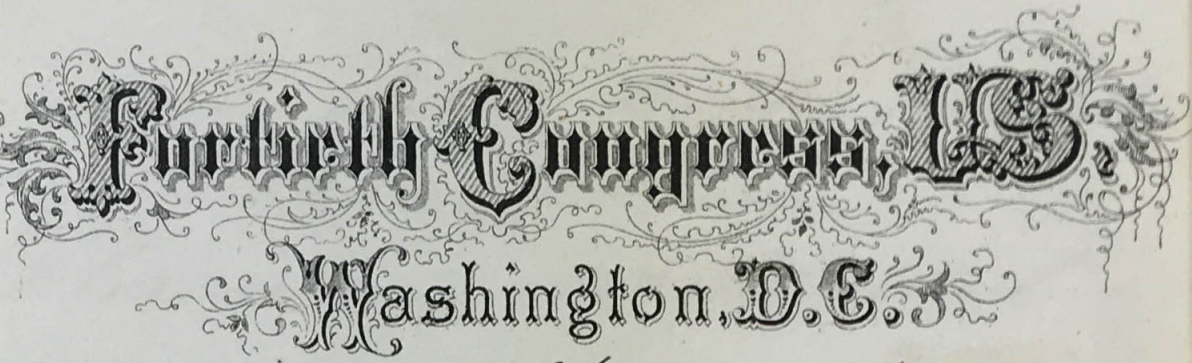
Treas

Feb 12. 68.

Harvesting Machine Works.

Informing us of shipment
of machinery

would be
now paid
without a
-ating Med



Sept 18th 1868

Hon J H Linderman

Sir

Mr Stevens Clerk
of The Committee of Appropriations
has just informed me that he
has forwarded to you a copy of
a bill introduced by myself
asking to have an Assay Office
established in the Territory
of Idaho.

I regret most sincerely
not meeting you again while
in the City. Although I believe
you most fully comprehend the
necessity of an Assay Office in
that distant Territory.

Our gold
and silver fields are extensive
and inexhaustible -

Thousands of dollars

would be saved to our people
now paid for transportation
without obtaining any circul-
-ating medium.

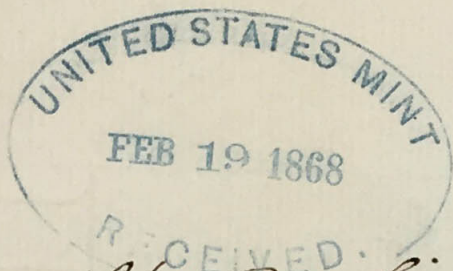
If you will so
kind as to give me your views
on the subject at an early
day.

I am, Sir

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Ed Holbrook
Bellevue I. I.

Washington D.C.
E. W. Holbrook
Delegate from Idaho
Relative to establishing
an Assay Office in
Idaho Territory.

Feb 10/68
"



United States Government Despatch Agency,

17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,

London, 5 February 1868

H. R. Linderman Esq

Director of the Mint

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23^d January and in reply beg to send through the State Department today a copy of the Phillips Metallurgy and to enclose invoice herewith - The value of this invoice will appear in a statement of your a/c which will be sent hereafter in duplicate, receipted as usual.

I shall by an early mail have much pleasure in replying to your query with reference to the project of International Coinage

I have the honour to remain

Sir

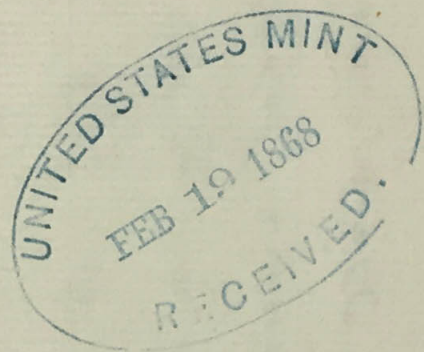
Your Obedient Servant

B. F. Stevens

U. S. Despatch Agent.

London Eng
J F Stevens

Lends thro State Dept
a copy of Phillips Mining
& Metallurgy.



Reports and Letters
To
Superintendent

February 1868



627, Broadway,

New York January 20th 1868.

Mr. Lindeman Esq.

Your kind letter I answered about two weeks ago, but have not heard any thing more since.

Fearing, my letter might not have reached you, you would oblige me greatly, by informing me about your decision, and to enable me by doing so, to do the necessary steps for the future.

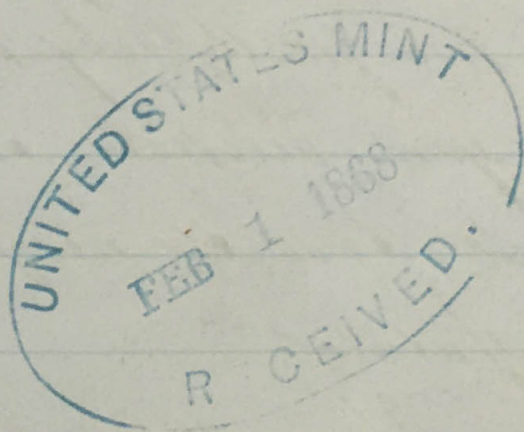
If you should wish my immediate presence at the mine, I could arrange it, to be at your service in about a week.

Very Respectfully

Yours
J. Bernier

New York
J Obermaier

Concerning his employ-
ment at the Mint.



Review of Parting Charges

Parting Acid per Million, 15,096 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. @ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts =	\$ 1849.33
Oil of Vitriol. " 6,625 lbs. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. =	298.12
Zinc " 4,294 " @ 12 cts =	515.28
Both these last Items are probably overestimates	
Amount of gold refined in 1866 = \$3 millions	<u>2662.73</u>
	3
	\$ 7988.19
Bills paid for Salt in 1866	448.80
Sundries pr. an. Sweep bbls, Furnaces, Floods, Crucibles,)	
Dippers, Rubber gloves, Mitts, Fuel, &c)	292.60
Total for Materials, & wear	8729.59
" " Labor	5010.36
(Labor, 6 men. average 417.53 pr. mo. probably overestim)	<u>\$ 13,739.95</u>

Calculating from this cost, & the oz. of gold parted during the year 1866. the cost of refining per ounce is 8 $\frac{61}{100}$ cents, at highest. Our present charge is 5 cts. pr. oz. Gold, which, at \$1.40, equals 7 cts. in paper

Present cost	8 $\frac{61}{100}$	}
Present charge	7 $\frac{00}{100}$	

It is believed that several of the above items are overestimated, such as the Zinc & Salt. Moreover, the present prices of acids & other items are much lower than they were, in 1866.

I propose awaiting our next refining operations, (say the week after next) in order to determine the amounts & values of things used more exactly, by weight & present value.

JAC Booth

Gas C. Booth
Review of Pastors
Changes.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, ^{20th} February 1st 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

Your communication of this date, suspending overwork in this Department has been received, and instructions in accordance therewith, have been issued.

This suspension of overwork will, ^{I presume,} obviate the necessity for working two sets of hands (Ladies) in the Coining Room, recently inaugurated under verbal instructions from you.

I would be pleased to learn what disposition shall be made of the force now in the Room?— Whether the labor of the Presses, Mills, and Selecting Tables, shall be equally divided among the present force:— or whether the ladies recently detailed from the Adjusting room be sent back?

If the Mallet and Refiner's Department work after five (5) P. M. it will be necessary that an Engineer be detailed to run Engine No 2. This is the only overtime I can think of at present, that may be necessary in this Department, except permission to strike the dime, half dime, and three cent (silver) Specimen pieces after regular hours. I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully

Boudon Snowden
Chief Coiner.

A L Snowden
Chief Clerk US Mint
Feb 10th 1878

Concerning the Director's
order to suspend over
work in his Dept.

Feb 13th 1868.

W. H. R. Sinderman

Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir:

I received a note from Mr. Noble in which the night men were charged with tampering with the large scales in Mr. Cochran's room. After making diligent enquiry amongst the men, and from my own personal knowledge, I can vouch that they have never touched the scales, with the exception of once, and that was to remove them out of the water that was running in the room. The scales are covered at night, and they would have to remove the cloth to touch them, and in fact they very seldom use the room, without it is to see the time.

The charge being made direct against us, I adopt this plan in

vindicating myself and the men
under my charge from ~~to~~ what I
consider a serious accusation;

With great respect I remain

Yours truly

Robert R. F. F. F.
Capt. High March

U.S. Mint
Robt A. Moore
Capt Night Watch

Concerning Charge made
against Night Watchman
in reference to tampering
with large scale in
weigh room



Walter & Redmers
Settlement & from
Bkly 1 pps to May 12
1868

Min of the United States.

164

M. # 1 + 1 # . W
+ # 1 1 + .

Melter & Refiners Account of Gold

From Feb 1865 to 21 st May 1866	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	1253.979	406	
	" Received from "		1252.199	651	
	Wastage		779	755	779 755
From 21 st May 1866 to 31 st May 1866	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	1034.140	115	
	" Received from "		1034.139	067	
	Wastage		1	048	1 048
From 31 st May 1866 to 12 May 1868	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	485.949	145	
	" Received from "		486.153	101	
	Surplus				2 039 56
Total wastage					

Melter & Refiners Account of Silver

From Feb 1865 to 21 st May 1866	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	740.022	61	
	" Received from him		739.763	02	
	Wastage				259 59
From 21 st May 1866 to 31 st May 1866	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	545.541	72	
	" received from "		545.541	72	
	Wastage				0 006
From 31 st May 1866 to 12 May 1868	Bullion delivered to him	Oz.	551.063	02	
	" received from him		551.102	88	
	Surplus				39 86

Gold	Total for 3 years	Oz.	2774.068	666	
	Wastage allowed by law				5548 136
	" actual				576 847

Silver	Total for 3 years	Oz.	1836.627	35	
	Wastage allowed by law				3673 24
	" actual				219 73

1868

Dr.

May 12. 1868

Metter & Refiners Act of Gold in Settlement 1868

Cr.

Balance from 1 st quart. 1868	11,095.993	Ingot	27,387	550
Clippings	8,560.400	Bars	755	297
Deposits from 501 to 503	11,055.137	Bullion del.	3,455	210
		in settlement of act.		
		Sweep \$3652.24	113	472
			82	836
	30,711,530			

Surplus of sweep 82 836
 from not settling on Refiners act
 close in 1866 on account
 of one of business 50 barrels over then
 + 24 barrels of sweep for loss of

Oss 30.794,366

Oss 30.794 366

Dr Metter & Refiners act, of Silver in Settlement 1868 Cr.

Balance from 1 st qtr 1868	76,487.90	Ingot	50,656	40
Clippings	5,309.24	Bars	1,333	35
Deposits no 148	15,699.00	Bullion del. in Settlement	4,625	18
		Sweep \$958.15	823	46
		Wastage	57	80
	97,496.14		97,496	14

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO
SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

EUGENE KELLY & CO
Bankers.

European Exchange
drawn
Against Shipments of Bullion
from San Francisco.

Exchange on
London.
Paris.
California.

24 Nassau St.

California Coupons
Bought and Collected.

FEB 7 1868

NEW YORK.

Feb 3^d 1868

RECEIVED

Hon. A. R. Lindemann,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

In a letter to me, received to-day,
Mr. John Jay Knox, speaking about the Act on Refining
which is now before the Committee on Coinage, says
that "The Director of the Mint and the Superintendent
of the Assay Office in New York, are of opinion that
the repeal of the old laws (alluding to Sec. 5 Ch. 9
of May 4/53 and Sec. 3 of Feb. 20/61) and the passage
of the new one will be better for all parties."

Mr. Dunning says, in reply to this, that he
certainly approves of the repeal of the old laws
(so called), but that, as to the new law alluded to,
he cannot speak, not having seen it.

As it seems to me quite likely that
Mr. Knox's information about your views on the
new law may be as erroneous as it is in

relation to Mr. Fanning's opinion on the same subject,
I take the liberty to beg you to enlighten me on
the matter.

Very truly yours,

Eugene Kelly

for W. R. Howland Jr.

New York Feb 3/68

Eugene Kelly Esq

Concerning Melting &
Refining Leads &c

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, ^{Dr.} February 1st 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
herewith "Statement of Coinage" during the month of Jan-
uary 1868

Very respectfully

Richard Snowden
" " Chief Coiner

Chief Clerk's Dept.

Feby. 1. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosing Statement of
Carriage during the month
of January 1868.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, February 1st 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
herewith, the following reports, viz:

List of Absentees in Chief Coiner's Dept. during the month of
January 1868.

Statement of Gold and Silver Wastage, for the same month.

Very respectfully

London Snowden

Chief Coiner

Chief Corners Dept.

Feb. 1. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden

Chief Corner

Enclosing.

List of Absentees, and
Statement of Gold and Silver
Wastage, during the month
of January 1868

Y^{rs} Lth Auditor^{1st}
to Chambers McPherson
Meas^r W^m M^{rs} in b^{ks}
dated Jan^y 21st 88
returning Ac/c^s current
for Oct^r month July!
to Dec 21 '87 for correction
of McPherson's beas^r to
Director on same subject
dated ~~July 21~~ 88
Copy of Director's letter
to 1st Auditor.

Mint of the United States.

Auditor, & First Auditor

1866



No. 7789 - for \$41,109.42

Transportation of Bullion	35,123.79
Ores & Coins	1,200.
Purchases	4,785.63

Treasury Department,

First Auditor's Office,

January 31st 1868.

Chambers W. Ritten Esq
Treas US Mint
Philadelphia

Sir:

The appropriations for the transportation of Bullion, purchase of Specimens and Ores and for the purchase of Machinery being separate and distinct appropriations from the appropriations for Ordinary Expenses, it is necessary that you should render and transmit separate and distinct accounts, under the head of each appropriation from July 1st to December 31st 1867. Enclosed herewith find your accounts current for the months of July August

September, October, November, and December
1867 returned in order that they may be
corrected so as to include only Disbursements
coming properly under the head of Ordinary
Expenses.

When the accounts are received in
this Office the vouchers now on file will
be distributed among the accounts to which
they belong respectively.

Your early attention is requested.
Very Respectfully

J. L. Smith
Auditor

Mint of the United States,

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Febr: 6th 1868

Sir,

I received on the 31st ult: a letter from
the Hon: J. L. Smith 1st Auditor, requesting
that my Granary Accounts current from
July 1st to Dec: 31st 1867 be corrected so
as to exclude the credit of Transfer Days
No: 7789 for \$41.109 ⁴²⁰ + also the charges
against the same for "Transportation of
Gold Bullion," "Purchase of Machinery"
+ "Purchase of Specimens + Ore, which, he
states, fall under distinct appropriations.

The custom has always been to charge
expenditures for each of the above against
the Oraniary Fund, without regard to
the particular channel of expense. The
precedent was adhered to to the close
of the year 1867. To comply with the
suggestion of the Auditor would involve
much trouble & confusion in our accounts
which would have to be made out "de novo".

The rolls of the last six months, some
of which are in the hands of the Dep't.
will have to be changed & the vouchers

for the respective expenditures returned
to this office, which according to an
invariable rule of the Treasury Dept.
is not permissible.

Respectfully yrs.

C. M. ^{Esq.} Ristini, Treasr.
per L. J. Green

Dr. H. C. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint.

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia Feb. 7. 1868.

J. L. Smith Esq.,
Chief Auditor,
Treasury Department,
Sir,

The Treasurer of the Mint
has in a communication transmitted herewith
referred to me your letter of the 31st ult.,
in relation to his accounts.

It appears to have ^{been} the
practice for several years past to place
the proceeds of all Treasury drafts received
on account of Appropriation for the support
of the Mint, in the Ordinary Fund &
to consider it applicable for the necessary
expenses of the institution without regard
to the amount specifically appropriated
under any one head. Under this practice
the expenses attending the transportation of
bullion were paid out of the Ordinary
Fund without drawing the amount
appropriated for each year and the
costs on Gold & Silver were for several
years paid out of the same fund.

although no ^{specific} appropriation was made
for that purpose. Meanwhile the Print
building, Machinery apparatus &c had
become so much out of order as to
require extensive repairs, and it was
thought proper (authority having been
obtained for the Secretary to make the necessary
repairs) to restore to the Ordinary
Account the funds applied to the payment
of ~~Wages~~ ^{Wages}, handout of Bullion &c
by ~~drawing the~~ ^{having} placing therein the undrawn
balances ~~there~~ appropriated for that purpose
~~which had~~ This was done ~~solely~~
by placing to the credit of the
Ordinary of the proceeds of
Treasury Dpts.

It has always been the
custom to pay the expenses attending
the Comrs of tents & out of the
tent Comage fund, and accordingly
such expense as properly come under
that head were charged against
that fund & other expenditures pertaining
to repairs & other machinery were
charged to the ordinary fund
until within two or three

UNITED STATES MINT

FEB 4 1868

Cleveland, O. Jan. 30, 68.

W. H. West, Esq

Chief Clerk U.S. Mint

Will you have kind to
me a Table showing
"The Year of Coinage
of all U. S. Coins"

Gold, Silver ^{and} Copper.

I am getting a collect-
-ion. I wish to know
what year there were
no coinage and by
having the above Table
I will be able to do so.
By favoring me you
will. oblige

Yours

Very Resp

A. A. Hallcutt

149 Ontario St,
D

Feb 4/68 Cleveland
At a Bullcut

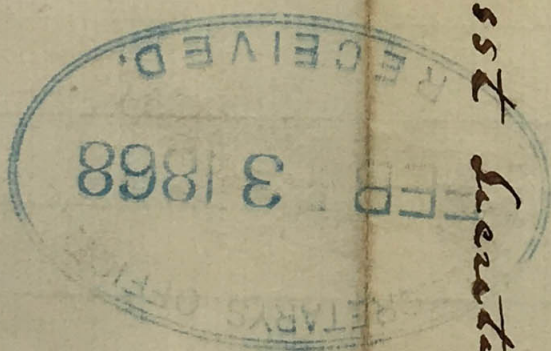
Desire to know the
year of Comage of all
U.C. Coms

Treasury Dept
Feb 1st 1868.
Respectfully referred
to the Director of the
Mint.

J. X. Bartley

Asst Secretary

W 651



Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia *Feb.* 1, 1868.

Dear Sir,

Over Work in your department, will
be discontinued on and after today.

If there are any special cases
where extra hours are required, you will
state the reasons therefor and obtain the
required permission.

Very Respectfully,
J. R. Linderman
Director.

A. Loren Snowden, Esq.,
Chief Clerk
U. S. Mint

H. R. LINDERMAN,

Director U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia, Feby 1st 1868

No. of Papers,

Subject,

*Discontinuance of
Overwork in Chief Coiner's
Dept.*

UNITED STATES
FEB 4 1868
New York Feb. 1st / 68

To The Director of
U. S. Mint

Sir

A Wager has been
made and the decision
which I respectfully request
has been left to you
To Wit

"Which side of the
five cent (5 cts) piece, such
as one now issued is
the Head

By forwarding the above
information you will
confer a favor upon
your Obedt servant.

J B Shair

154 Reade St
New York

New York
L B Shaw

Inquire which side
of the 5 piece is
the head.



N^o 2657

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S.

Philadelphia Feb 28 1868

I Certify, That

C. McKibbin Treas

U.S. Mint

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.

Two hundred thousand ¹⁰⁰ Dollars,

on account of profit on 1,2,3 & 5
Coins

for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

\$200,000=

C. McKibbin
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

7 FEB-17, 1868.

Woffersville Md Feb 17th 1868

Boss of the Mint

Encloses please find a Speciment
Suppoes to be gold, but please let me
know what they are by return Maile
if so doing you will oblige

"C. Dr. Wolf
"Woffersville
"Maryland

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.



Philadelphia, *Febry* - 29th 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith "List of Absentees," and "Statement of Wastage in Gold and Silver Working" during the month of February 1868.

Very respectfully
Richard Linderman
Chief Coiner

Chief Corner's Dept.

Feb. 29. 1868.

A. Ludon Snowden

Chief Corner.

Enclosing, "List of Absentees" and
report of "Wastage in Gold and
Silver Working" during the month
of February 1868



Silver Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of *February* 1865

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	INGOTS.		WASTAGE.										TOTAL WASTAGE.	RATE IN THOUS'S.
				Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.		Coining.			
		oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.		
Feb'y 3 ^d	Half Dollar	34350	70	7	30	1	40	10	13	80	0	00	8	00	
14 th	-	21883	60	2	50	1	80	10	7	90	0	00	7	30	
		5923430											15	30	.0002
							</								

Chief Coiner.

Silver Wastage

Chief Corners Dept.

Feby. 1868.

Gold Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of ^{or} February

1868

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	INGOTS.		WASTAGE.										TOTAL WASTAGE.	RATE IN THOUS'S.		
				Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.		Coining.					
				oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.			oz.	dec.
* Jan'y. 20 th	Assorted	4468	75			15		40		10		20		0	00	55	.00001
Feb'y. 19 th	Double Eagle	12404	25			20		50		03		18		0	00	91	.00008

* The working of 4468.75 Assorted Ingots, was not completed until after the report of 31st Jan'y. was submitted.

Chief Coiner.

Gold Wastage

Chief Corner's Dept.

Feb'y. 1868.

Absentees. Chief Engineer's Department Feb'y. 1868.

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^{os} of days</u> <u>-absent-</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^{os} of days</u> <u>-absent-</u>		
	<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>		<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>
<u>Rollers.</u>				<u>Annealers.</u>			
John Bumm.		6		E. Paschall	1		
Wm. Vanderkercken		1		L. W. Wellington	2		
H. J. Magee		1		W. Evans	1		
Geo. Fox		3		C. W. Cake	6		
J. Hunterson		4		J. Kinsley		1	
F. Trefts	1			W. Evans	3		
R. W. Sommers	1			M. Sprunger	1		
T. Wilson.	1			R. Young.		1	
<u>Cutters</u>				<u>Machinists</u>			
J. Walker	18			Chas. Andrade	1		
J. Dubois	3			A. Alexander.	1		
L. Kelley	10			<u>Blacksmiths</u>			
F. L. Wells	5			A. Corson	11		
J. C. Thorp	1			<u>Carpenters</u>			
E. Thomas		1		G. Schell	2		2
J. C. Bowen	1	1		Wm. Buchannan			2
C. B. Houseman		1					
Wm. Peckman	1						
Wm. Long	1	1					
H. Gillespie	2						
H. Reese	2						
Jas. H. Burns.	1						

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of days</u> <u>-absent-</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of days</u> <u>-absent-</u>		
	<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>		<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>
<u>Dress Room.</u>							
Saml. Long	27						
C. P. Fisher	6						
Saml. Simpson	3						
<u>Laborers</u>							
Saml. M. Boyd.	22						

Ladies List.

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days</u> - absent -			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days</u> - absent -		
	<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>		<u>Sick</u>	<u>With leave</u>	<u>Without leave</u>
N. Story	1						
M. A. Matthews	4						
M. Cross		3					
H. A. Evans		5					
E. Neely	6						
E. Milligan		5					
A. Cranford	9						
M. A. Griffin		1					
M. Loughridge	1						
H. F. Clevr	1						
H. M. Hall		2					
M. Spafford	1						
F. Ruff	1						
M. L. Rose	1						
A. L. C. Robinson	1						
M. Dougherty	3						
E. Folwell		1					
E. Paul	2						
A. Blakeby	1						
E. Vanstaroren	1						

Chief Clerk

Absentees

Chief Carner's Dept.

July. 1868

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Feby. 29th 1868

Sr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith
"Statement of Coinage" for the month of February 1868.

Very respectfully

Rouven Snowden
Chief Coiner

Chief Coiner's Dept.
Feby. 29. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden
Chief Coiner.

Enclosing "Statement of Coinage"
for February 1868.



Statement of Deposits and Coinage

At the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.

During the Month of February 186 8.

Gold Deposits,

Value.

\$

Silver Deposits and Purchases,

Total Deposits,

\$

Coinage Executed.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles,	6775	\$135500.
Eagles,	25	250.
Half Eagles,	25	125.
Three Dollars,	4875	14625
Quarter Eagles,	25	62.50
Dollars,	10525	10525
Fine Bars,		
Total,	22250	\$161087.50.

SILVER.

Dollars,	200.	\$ 200.
Half Dollars,	84000.	42000.
Quarter Dollars,	29600.	7400.
Dimes,	6850	685.
Half Dimes,	200	10.
Three Cent Pieces,	200	6.
Fine Bars,		
Total,	121050.	\$ 50301.

NICKEL.

Five Cent Pieces,	2588000	\$ 129400
Three Cent Pieces,	412000	12360
Total,	3000000.	\$ 141760.

BRONZE.

One Cent Pieces,	899000.	\$ 8990.
Two Cent Pieces,	247500.	4950
Total,	1146500.	\$ 13940.

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage,	22250.	161087.50
Silver "	121050.	50301.00
Copper "	4146500.	155700.00
Total No. of Pieces,	4289800.	Total Value, \$367088.50

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia,

186

Director.

HILL'S INVENTION FOR PRODUCING REDUCED COPIES OF MEDALLIONS AND MATRICES.

J. S. and A. B. Wyon, Proprietors.



RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the value of Hill's recently Patented Invention for the production of Reduced copies of medallions and matrices complete in *steel*, ivory, and other materials, and either in relief or intaglio. With this view I do myself the honour to transmit herewith some examples of workmanship by Hill's Reducing and Engraving Machine, together with casts from patterns used in engraving the dies from which the medals were struck.

Some of the principal advantages to which I particularly invite attention, are :

- I. The Reductions may be either sunk or in relief.
- II. The Reductions can be made from patterns or models of sizes of thirteen inches diameter or less, to any size between one third and one twentieth of the original pattern ; thus enabling a medallist to finish his large model with the greatest care and accuracy, with the certainty of its being exactly reproduced in the die in an extremely short time, and saving the great amount of time and labour usually occupied by him in finishing the die after the larger model.
- III. The Reductions are made very quickly, as is shown by the statement of time occupied in engraving the dies for the Lincoln Medal.
- IV. The Reductions are equal to the original patterns in delicacy and finish of the smallest details.
- V. The Machine can be worked by an intelligent lad or girl, though requiring the occasional attention of a mechanic.
- VI. The Machine, with ordinary care, is not liable to get out of repair.
- VII. The Machine affords the power of making from one model, an

unlimited number of *facsimile* reductions of any number of sizes within the proportions already stated.

It is believed this Invention will ultimately supersede the present laborious and unsatisfactory mode of multiplying puncheons, which require a fresh original puncheon, or die, for each size ; and involves much deterioration to the original, and consequently to the work produced—objections which are entirely obviated by the use of this Machine.

VIII. The Machine is valuable for the purpose of Engraving for surface printing, for postage and other stamps, also for Engraving letter punches for type, &c. ; and I believe is capable of being used with great advantage for many other purposes.

The portraits and wreaths in the Reduced Lincoln Medals transmitted herewith were engraved in dies, *which have not been in any way touched since leaving the Machine*. The lettering was put into the dies with punches in the usual way, after the portraits and wreaths were finished. The lettering could have been equally well done by the Machine, but not so quickly as by the punches.

The time occupied in engraving the Lincoln Medals was, the largest portrait twenty-two hours, second size portrait sixteen hours, third size portrait nine and a half hours ; the largest wreath nineteen and a half hours, and the second size wreath twenty-one hours.

I venture to add incidentally that the Lincoln Medal, from which the two plaster casts were taken, and from which the Reductions were made, was prepared under the auspices of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and that only sixteen medals in bronze were struck before the dies were broken.

All the Reductions sent herewith were made in the Machine, and are *untouched* after leaving it. With the exception of the electrotype copy of the obverse of the Princess of Wales Medal, the Reductions were all engraved in the dies in *intaglio*. The electrotype is from a die engraved in *relief*, and was left unfinished in respect of all the letters of the name "Alexandra" above the portrait, excepting in the case of the middle letter "A," which being finished in the Machine, as well as the letters of the signature beneath the head, shows the extent of the finish by contrast with the roughed in letters of the name.

I have supplied one of the machines to the Mint of the United States of America, one is now being constructed for the Calcutta Mint, and one for a business firm in New York.

The Director of the American Mint, in his official Annual Report, dated Philadelphia, October 25, 1867, refers to this Engraving and Reducing machine, as follows: "The Engravers' Department has lately been enriched by the acquisition of an important and interesting Machine (the invention of Mr. C. J. Hill, of London), very superior to any heretofore in use; which greatly facilitates the work of the artist on the devices appropriate to the coinage.

"The peculiar power of this Machine consists in the perfect accuracy, and almost perfect finish, given by its operation in the reduction of the artistic model, by which all the freedom of execution of which the larger model is susceptible in the hands of the artist, can be preserved in the most minute proportions in its application to the face of the coin for which it may be designed.

"Of the advantage thus afforded, in the execution of this interesting portion of the public service, the most liberal use is intended to be made in the future issues of our more important coins, which while preserving the national character required by law, will add materially to their beauty and distinctness of expression."

A Silver Medal "for Engraving and Reductions" was awarded at the International Exhibition, 1867, to Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, Chief Engravers of Her Majesty's Seals, and Proprietors of Hill's Invention. All their reductions were executed by Hill's Engraving and Reducing Machine.

I am authorized by Messrs. Wyon to act as their sole Agent, in respect to the sale of the Reducing Machines, and respectfully invite the favour of an inspection of the Invention.

B. F. STEVENS.

17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

February, 1868.

MEMORANDUM OF ENCLOSURES.

- I. Lincoln Medal, plaster cast from obverse of original.
- II. Lincoln Medal, plaster cast from reverse of original.
- III. Lincoln Medal, Reduction in white metal.
- IV. Lincoln Medal, second size Reduction in white metal.
- V. Lincoln Medal, third size Reduction of obverse in white metal.
- VI. Lincoln Medal, wax impression of Reduction engraved in intaglio in malachite.
- VII. Princess of Wales Medal, plaster cast from obverse of original.
- VIII. Princess of Wales Medal, plaster cast from reverse of original.
- IX. Princess of Wales Medal, electrotype from an unfinished Reduced die engraved in relief.
- X. Princess of Wales Medal, Reduction of reverse in white metal.
- XI. British Specification of Patent.
- XII. Messrs. Wyon's Advertisement of Jurors' award at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.
- XIII. Messrs. Wyon's Advertisement respecting Invention.

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/FEBRUARY

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/MARCH

Silver Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of *March* 1868.

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	INGOTS.		WASTAGE.										TOTAL WASTAGE.		RATE IN THOUS'S.
				Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.		Coining.				
		oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.			
1868-																
Mch. 3 ^d	Half Dollar	8406	60	1	50		50		05	3	40	0	00	2	45	
" 11 th	Dollar	22817	80		80	1	80		10	4	80	0	00	5	90	
" 21 st	Dime	7010	20	2	20	1	70		00	5	80	0	00	1	90	
" 24 th	Half Dollar	23563	30				1	80	10	8	30	0	00	7	40	
		61794	90											17	65	.0002

Richard Snowden

Chief Coiner.

Silver Wastage

C. C. D.

March 1868

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 31st 1868.

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose,
"Statement of Wastage" in Gold and Silver Working, together
with "List of Absentees" during the month of March 1868.

Very respectfully,

London Snowden
Chief Coiner

Chief Corner's Dept.

March 31. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden

Chief Corner

Enclosing "Statement of Wastage"
in Gold and Silver Working, and
list of Absentees during the month
of March 1868.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY G. KELLOGG & Co.

APR 3 1868

Greensboro, N. C., March 31 1868

United States Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Dear Sir,

I shall frequently
desire to send gold bullion, to
be coined, in amounts less
than \$100—

Will you please state charges for
private assay, and give me
directions for sending direct hereafter.

Very truly yours
Henry G. Kellogg.

Greensboro NC.

H G Kellogg & Co

Desire to deposit gold
bullion in sum less
than \$100





Treasury Department.

Mar. 31, 1868.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 30th inst. is received.

Please have two sets of impressions of our coins in Aluminium prepared as early as they can be, without an interruption to the regular business of the Mint. I desire to send one set to the Bank of England and another to France.

How soon will you be able to send me a copy of the Field Medal?

Very truly yours
A. A. Linderman

Hon. A. A. Linderman } Secretary
Director, U. S. Mint }
Philadelphia, Penn.

Secy of Treasry
Washi

Desires two sets of U
S Coins struck in Alumin
um. One for Bank of
England & the other for
France.



Gold Wastage in Chief Coiner's Department.

during

the month of *March* 1868

DATE OF WORKING.	DESCRIPTION.	INGOTS.		WASTAGE.										TOTAL WASTAGE.		RATE IN THOUS'S.
				Rolling AND Annealing.		Cutting AND Washing.		Adjusting, Assorting AND Milling.		Cleaning.		Coining.				
		oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.	oz.	dec.			
Feb'y 27 th	Scruble Eagle	7562	65	0	00		70		05		08	0	00	83	.00001	
March 6 th	Double Eagle	8954	75		05		35		05		12	0	00	57		
17	" "	9899	55		20		0 00		05		14	0	00	39		
24	" "	5220	45		0 00		05		05		10	0	00	10		
		24074	75											1 06	.00004	
London London Chief Coiner.																

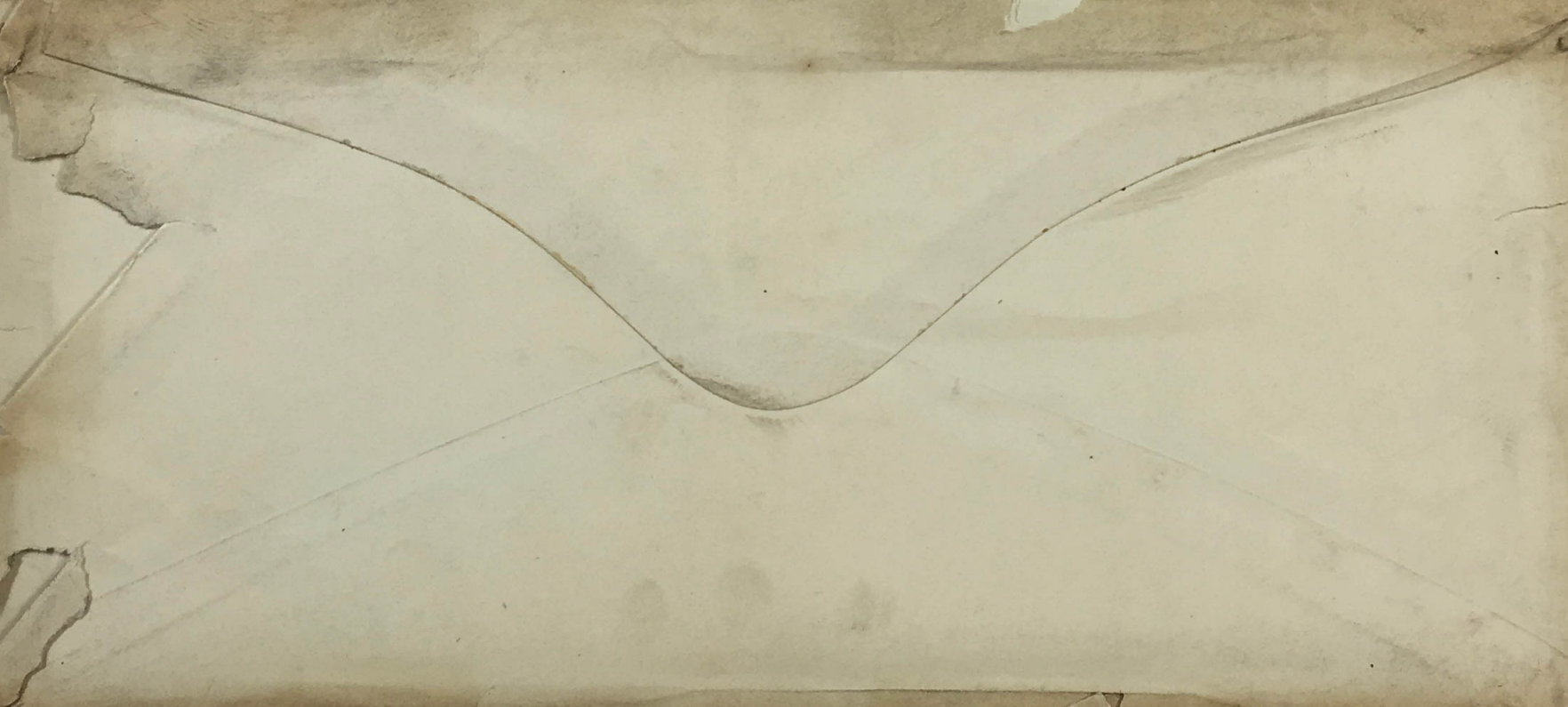
London Snowden Chief Coiner.

Gold Wastage

C. C. D.

March 1868.

Paid
to the claim of I
Randolph Clay vs
the U.S. Concerning
Salary drawn in
Bolivian ~~Staff~~
Hollars



AbsenteesChief Cooks's Dept.March 1865.

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent</u>		
	<u>Days</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>Days</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
<u>Rollers.</u>							
W ^m Vanderherchen	4	1		Gas H. Byrne	1	2	
W. J. Magee	2			F. W. Beckius	6		
Geo. Fox		3		J. Brueris	4		
J. Huntersen	2			J. Carrol	1		
F. Trefts		1		J. Nettle	1		
J. C. Montgomery	1	1		<u>Amsealers</u>			
R. W. Sommers	8			J. Crossen		1	
A. C. Fries		2		E. Paschall	1		
<u>Cutters</u>				E. Hencfer	3		
L. W. Brazen	4			L. W. Wellington	3		
J. Walker	2	1		C. W. Cake	1		
J. Dubois	18			<u>Cooking Room</u>			
W. E. Rulon	1			W. Engles		1	
L. Kelly	2			L. Long	6		
F. S. Wells	2			L. Simpson	1		
J. C. Thorpe	2			Geo. Mitchell	1		
E. Thomas	6			<u>Carpenters</u>			
J. C. Berren	3			W. Hall			1
C. B. Houseman		3		G. Schell	3		3
W ^m Deekman	1			W ^m Buchanan			5
W ^m Long	4			W ^m Buckman	1		
W. Gillespie	1			J. Chapman	26		
W. Reese			10				

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent.</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent.</u>		
	<u>Lost</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>Lost</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
<u>Blacksmiths</u>							
Wm Leach	1	2					
E. McGrann	2						
D. Yetter	1						
<u>Mechanists</u>							
A. C. Bonsall	1						
<u>Laborers</u>							
L. M. Boyd	26						

Ladies List

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days</u> <u>absent</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days</u> <u>absent</u>		
	<u>Days</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>Days</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
E. D. Harper		1					
M. Shafford	1						
S. H. Byer	1						
C. Williams		3					
A. Lovatt	1						
N. Story	1						
J. A. Cheston	1						
E. Milligan	1						
M. A. Griffin	2						
M. Loughbridge	3						
H. F. Glen	2						
H. M. Hall	3						
E. E. Smith	1						
H. A. Evans	2	1					
M. L. Rose	6						
M. Dougherty	4						
M. J. Gardiner	2						
M. Almond	1						
M. E. Shuman	1						
A. L. C. Robinson		1					

Absentees

C. C. D.

March 1868

Black Diamond Steel Works.
Park, Brother & Co.
Pittsburgh, March 31 1868

A. Loudon Snowden Esq
Chief Coiners Department
Mint of the United States
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We are in receipt of
your esteemed favor of 26th
inst. We made three Cast
Steel rolls of the dimensions
of the drawing you furnished
us. and being of opinion we
could harden the bodies of
them, and thus make them
very durable. we tried the ex-
periment on Saturday the 28th
the very day your letter came to

hand, but failed in the experiment, the roll going to pieces during the hardening process. He will try what success we can have in hardening the remaining two rolls, and report to you in a few days. If we succeed in hardening them, we can send them forward by close of present week. He was aware that bodies of Cast steel as large as these rolls, would be difficult to harden without danger of losing the rolls, but we thought our plan of accomplishing the object being novel, was also ingenious and that success would attend the effort, but such was not the case. He will therefore try another plan. If we can succeed in hard-

zincing the rolls, a great point
will be gained, as we believe
rolls well hardened would last
five times as long as those you
have been using. The two rolls
now at the works we believe
would prove just as they now
are, equal to any you have
heretofore had, but we desire
to make something superior
to any yet used at the Mint

Yours Respectfully
Pack Brothers

Pittsburgh

March 31. 1868.

Park, Bros. & Co.

In relation to Steel rolls.

Statement in Settlement

— of — Chief Coiner's Accounts

Nov. 31. 1868

Gold Account

The actual amount of Bullion received from the Treasurer.

from October 1st 1866 (date of last settlement) to March 31. 1868 inclusive, Was. \$ 20,732,988.83. \$ 1,114,398.15

The actual amount of Bullion delivered to Treasurer

from October 1st 1866 to March 31. 1868 inclusive, Was. viz:

Clippings \$ 10,444,044.78. \$ 561,528.654

Coin 10,285,012.50. 552,819.416

\$ 20,732,057.28. \$ 1,114,348.07.

Wastage as per C.C. and Treas. Ledger. \$ 931.73 50.08

Balance due Treasurer at time of settlement.

\$ 4508.899

Delivered to Treasurer in settlement, viz:

Double Eagles \$ 3466.85

Dollars 52.63

Quarter Eagles 60.46

Mixed Coin 57.15

Specimens 76.40

Gold Bar from Filings 531.043

Gold in Silver Bar. 1.485

Condensed Lights 172.80

Wastage

\$ 4458.818

50.081-

\$ 4508.899

Loss as per Chief Coiner's Work Book. \$ 64.83

" in Melting & refining Gold Filings 23.03

\$ 87.86

Wastage as shown above

50.08

Gain in this ac

\$ 37.78

Silver Account.

The actual amount of Bullion received from October 1. 1866.

to Mch. 31. 1868 inclusive, was.

\$ 954104.66.

\$ 465686.13

The actual amount of Bullion delivered to Treasurer from

October 1. 1866 to Mch. 31. 1868, inclusive, was, viz:

Clippings

\$ 351400.83

Coin

\$ 488083.25.

414134.40

\$ 465534.84

Wastage

\$ 189.06 - 151.26

Balance due Treasurer at time of Settlement.

\$ 20389.90

Delivered to Treasurer in settlement. viz:

Dollar Blankets

\$ 45.40

Half Dol. "

66.38

Pr. " "

133.53

" " Coin

69.33

Coins

60.83

Half "

56.40

Specimen

330.33

Half Dime Blankets

11.60

Dol. "

1811.80

Half " "

758.90

Dime "

3434.70

Half Dollars

12405.20

Plate

14.65

Condemned Lights

504.90

Silver Bar from Filings

218.10

\$ 20238.65

Wastage as per C.C. & Treasr's Ledger

151.25 = \$ 20389.90

Loss as per C.C. Work Book.

\$ 144.38

" in M & R Silver Filings

15.00

\$ 189.38

Wastage as shown above.

151.25

Gain in this %.

38.13

Amount in Dollars (round nos) of Gold and Silver operated upon-

\$ 21490095.

Wastage in Dollars (round nos)

1120.

Nickel Account.

Five Cent.

Clanquets received from Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866. to

March. 31. 1868- inclusive.

\$ 7406500.

Coinage delivered to Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866. to Mch. 31. 1868,

inclusive.

\$ 2.301675.

\$ 7403469.90

Balance due, and delivered to Treasurer, at settlement.

3030.10 = 7406500.

Three Cent.

Clanquets received from Treasurer, from Oct. 1. 1866-

to Mch. 31. 1868 inclusive

\$ 393819.10

Coinage delivered to Treasurer, from Oct. 1. 1866. to Mch. 31. 1868-

inclusive

\$ 179040.

\$ 394360.80

Balance due and delivered to Treasurer at settlement

458.30 = 393819.10

Bronze Account.

Ten Cent.

Planchets received from Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866-
to March 31. 1868- inclusive.

7. 1032943.80

Coinage delivered to Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866-
to March 31. 1868- inclusive

\$ 103540-

3. 1031892.

Balance due and delivered to Treasurer at settlement

1081.80 - 1032943.80

One Cent.

Planchets received from Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866.
to March 31. 1868- inclusive

3. 1541400-

Coinage delivered to Treasurer from Oct. 1. 1866.
to March 31. 1868- inclusive

\$ 155500.

3. 1540210.90

Balance due and delivered to Treasurer at settlement

1489.10

1541400.

Rowdon Snowden
Chief Clerk

Statement in settlement

of

Chief Corner's Accounts.

Mch. 31. 1868

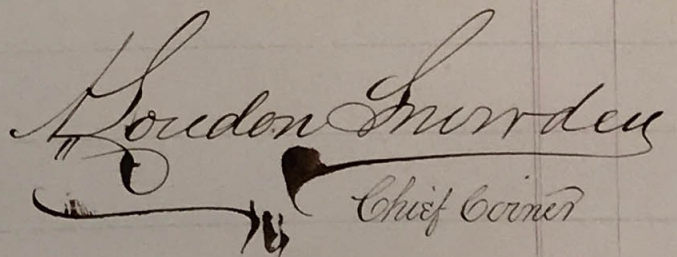
AbsenteesChief Engineer's DepartmentApril 1868.

<u>Names</u>	<u>No^s of Days</u> <u>absent</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>No^s of Days</u> <u>absent</u>		
	<u>See</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>See</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
<u>Rollers</u>				<u>Annealers</u>			
J. L. Bumm	10			E. Paschall	3		
W. Vanderheiden	2			G. W. Wellington	2	3	2
R. J. Magee	3	5		J. Caranough	1		
J. Hunterson		2		W. Evans		1	
J. C. Montgomery	1			C. W. Calk	1		
A. C. Fries	2			J. Winsley		1	
E. Parker		1		<u>Carpenters</u>			
<u>Cutters</u>				R. Hall	1		
G. W. Brazier	1			<u>Blacksmiths</u>			
J. Walker	2			W. Leach	1		
J. Dubois	26			E. McGramm	1		
F. L. Wells	7			L. A. Quinn			1
J. C. Thorpe	1			D. Yetter	1		
E. Thomas	12			<u>Press Room</u>			
C. B. Houseman	5			J. L. Fuller	3		
Wm. Beckman	3			L. Long	10		
W. Long	12			C. D. Fisher	1	1	
R. Gillespie	1			L. Simpson	19		
H. Reese			26				
J. H. Byrne		1					
F. W. Bockius	26						
J. Briers	26						
J. Carrol	6						

<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>N^o of Days absent</u>		
	<u>Sick</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>Sick</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
<u>Cleaners</u>							
J. Hayter	1						
<u>Laborers</u>							
L. M. Boyd	16						
E. Mooney	1						
J. Moran	1		1				
J. McCarthy	1		1				

Ladies List

<u>Names</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>absent</u>			<u>Names</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>absent</u>		
	<u>Sick</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>		<u>Sick</u>	<u>With Leave</u>	<u>Without Leave</u>
M. Spafford	3			A. Wilson	1		
L. H. Byer	1			E. Bond		1	
C. Williams	1			J. Moran	1		
A. Lovatt	1			E. Letford	1		
N. Story	2						
M. Baulse			1				
M. Cross			1				
A. B. Carroll	5						
M. Richardson	11						
J. A. Cheston	1						
E. Keely			1				
E. Milligan	1						
M. A. Griffin	1						
M. Loughridge	2						
E. Rogers	1						
H. F. Clev	2						
H. M. Hall	2						
C. E. Smith	3						
H. A. Evans	1						
C. Page	1						
L. Burns	1						
A. L. C. Robinson	2		3				
A. Blakely	4						
M. Wise	1		4				


 Chief Coiner

Absentees

C. C. Dept.

April 1868.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 186

Total amt. of Silver operated
upon.

from Jan'y 1st to Sept. 30. 1866-

J. G. Butler Chief Coiner

\$ 473687.10

Wastage 295.68-

Silver operated upon
from

Oct. 1. 1866. to Mch. 31. 1868-

A. Loudon Snowden, Chief Coiner

\$ 765686.13.

Wastage 151.25

Gold operated upon
from

Jan'y 1st 1866 to Sept. 30. 1866.

J. G. Butler C. Coiner

\$ 931,070.10

Wastage 59.525.

Gold operated upon
from

Sept. 30. 1866 to March 31. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden, Chief Coiner

\$ 1,114,398.15

Wastage 50.081

Statement

Showing

Wastage during the Administration of John G. Butler Chief Corner, as compared with the time in which A. Gordon Snowden Esq. has occupied that position

Prepared at time of C.C. Settlement
Mch. 31. 1868-

Mr Peal in his experiments in Machinery at this
place has spoilt Thousands of Dollars worth which
There was an ingot Machine which cost some \$10,000
which was sold for old iron say 100 or 200 Dollars
and Thousands besides it

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 31st 1868.

Sr. H. W. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
"Statement of Seignage" for the month of March 1868.

Very respectfully

Roudon Snowden
Chief Coiner

Chief Corner's Dept.

March 31. 1868.

A. Loudon Snowden
Chief Corner

Enclosing "Statement of Cornage"
for the month of March 1868.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, April 1st 1868

Dr. H. R. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith,
"Statement in settlement of my accounts," made to the Treasurer
on the 31st ult.

Very respectfully

Bowdoin Snowden
Chief Coiner

Chief Corner's Dept.

April 1. 1868-

A. Louison Snorrdson

Chief Corner

Enclosing statement in settlement
of his accounts



Memphis Tennessee
March 30th 1868

U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Penn:

I have a large quantity
of solid silver service - plate - all old
fashioned - and pure - being desirous
of converting it into coin - will you please
suggest the most expedient manner.

Very Respectfully

Thomas Larden
Bethell Block
Memphis
Tennessee

13

Memphis Tenn

Thos Darden

Desires to convert
Silver plate into
Coin





Montgomery Ala March 24. 1868
To the office of the United States Mint
Philadelphia Pa

I have on hand a lot
of Gold & Silver in bars and would like
to know how much I can get for it
in Gold & Silver what quantity I must send
and what Karat the Gold must be.
Let me know the particulars and the
address.

Yours truly &c
W. Davis
per A.D.
Montgomery Ala

Montgomery
Ala

M Davis

Has gold & silver bars
would like to med





Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington March 21st 1868

Sir

Your letter of the 20th instant
suggesting that specific instructions be
addressed by the Secretary through the Director
of the Mint to the different Branches and
Assay Offices relative to the exemption of
foreign bullion from Internal Revenue tax
is received.

The Internal Revenue bill now
under consideration exempts both foreign
and domestic bullion from tax. It will
probably be best therefore to await the action
of Congress before issuing instructions.

Very Respectfully

H. H. Linderman

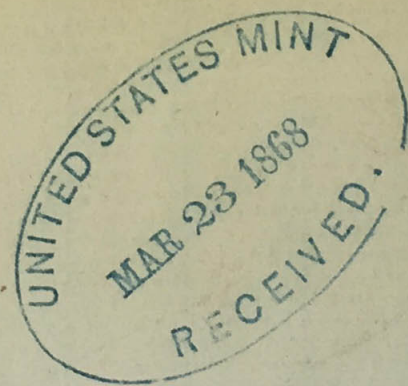
Director of the Mint, Philadelphia

L. T. Hailley

Assistant Secretary

Secy of Treasury
Washn D.C.

Concerning instruction
as to exempting both
Foreign & Domestic
Bullion from tax
Best to await the action
of Congress.



N^o 2699

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S.

Philadelphia March 20th 1868.

I Certify, That C. McKibbin Treas. U. S. Mint

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.
Forty one Hundred Sixty eight ⁴⁸/₁₀₀ Dollars,
on account of Profits on Silver Coinage

for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

\$ 4.168 ⁴⁸/₁₀₀ Silver Coin

C. McKibbin
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

My dear Sir —

I have you rec^d.
the papers from Washington?
— I am at a dead
stand for want of
them —

I had sent for
Captⁿ. Eckfolt before
I rec^d. your note — He
will have the money
bags in Count on Tuesday
when he appears before
the G. Jury —

The G. Jury will
meet at 11 o'clock on
Tuesday morning —

Yrs. truly
J. M. Pettit

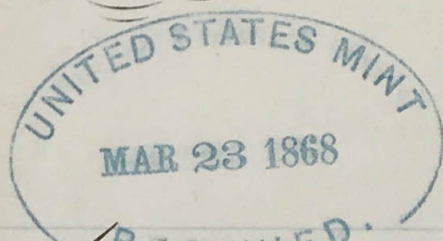
March 19. 48.

Jr Patterson

From Thom. M. Pettit, Esq.
U. S. District at
March 18/68.

Recd. 18th. and the papers in-
quired for sent.

DEALERS IN
Exchange Coin, Bank Notes,
Stocks, Bonds &c.
COLLECTIONS
promptly Attended to.



BANKING HOUSE
OF
WILSON & SHOBER,

Greensborough, N.C. Mar 19th 1868

RECEIVED.
Superintendent US & Mint
Philadelphia

In reply to a letter
from us stating that we had lost, per
mail, your Certificate of the value of
Gold Bullion sent you per Express
to wit \$163²⁸, you requested a bond for
its recovery & (which we immediately
sent you) before you could find duplicate

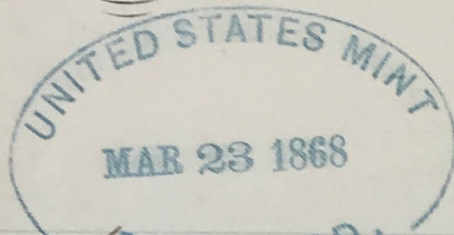
Please say if the Bond sent you
is in proper form & if not please send
us blank or suit form as you require.

The original Certificate was dated Jan 26th 68
according to our best recollection.
Having kept no memorandum of date.

May we ask an early answer
as our accounts are such that we
must realize the value of the Certificate
at an early day as he requires

Yours very respectfully
Wilson & Shober

DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes,
Stocks, Bonds &c.
COLLECTIONS
promptly Attended to.



BANKING HOUSE
OF
WILSON & SHOBER,

Greensborough, N.C. Mar 19th 1868

RECEIVED.
Superintendent U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

In reply to a letter
from you stating that we had lost, per
mail, your Certificate of the value of
Gold Bullion sent you per Express
to wit \$163²⁸, you requested a bond for
its recovery & (which was immediately
sent you) before you could find duplicates

Please say if the Bond sent you
is in proper form & if not please send
us blank or send form as you require.

The original Certificate was dated Jan 26th 68
according to our best recollection.
Having kept no memorandum of date.

May we ask an early answer
as our accounts are such that we
must realize the value of the Certificate
at an early day or be exposed

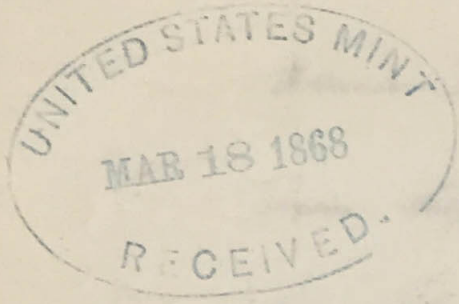
Yours very respectfully
Wilson & Shober

Greensborough
N.C.
Wilson & Robes

Concerning indemnifying
Bond to cover lost Cer-
tificate



RECEIVED.
MAR 28 1868
UNITED STATES MINT
MILTON & THORNTON
BANKERS
NEW YORK



Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington March 17 1868

My Dear Sir

This letter was directed to
Washington & opened here. On the
28th the Solicitor was telegraphed to
^{advise} the ^{Asst} Dist Attorney to arrest Ellis & the
reply was that he had been away
from San Francisco some weeks and
that he was near Williamsburgh N.Y.
There must be some mistake. The Dist
Attorney was here & the Secretary saw him
after receipt of Swain's letter.

I think it would be well
for you to come down here & see
the Senate Committee with reference
to hints apprehensions Stevens & Capt

San Francisco & now Clerk of Committee
on Appropriations is the real author
of all this trouble. The Comptroller
is away, on his return I will look
after the appropriations in the Senate

Baruff the designer of the Tule
Medal expects a copy in bronze
Can you give it to him

The Peabody Medal has
arrived at the State Dept. It is
said to be beautifully executed
& beautifully put up

Very truly

Wm. D. Felt

Wm. D. Felt

Phil

Jno Jay Knox

Enclosing letter addressed to
Wash.

On 25th Solicitor telegraphed to
Dist Atty to arrest all in
San Francisco &c.

Bruff designer of Field Medal
expect a copy in bronze



Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia March 17 1868

The Director respectfully
requests a consultation of
the Officers of the Mint at his
room at One O Clock P. M.
March 18th on the Subject of
the proposed system of new
Coins, now before the House
Committee on Coinage.

A R Linderman

S. Chief Coiner Director

Mint of the U.S.
March 17. 1868

D. R. Linderman
Director

Calling a meeting of the Officers
of the Mint at One O'clock

C. C. Dept.

March 16th/68

A. Ludon Inouder

Chief Corner

In relation to new Token
Carriage.

Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 16th 1868

Dr. H. K. Linderman

Director U. S. Mint

Sir

In conformity with your verbal request, I have within the past fortnight been engaged in arranging a system of token coinage with practical experiments, and have the honor to report the following results.

As there was no difference of opinion as to the alloy from which the proposed coinage was to be made - namely, 25 per cent of pure Nickel, and 75 per cent of Copper, the only question remaining to be settled, was the weight and proportion that each piece should bear to the others in weight and diameter.

Into the solution of this ~~the~~ apparently simple question, so many practical difficulties enter, that I have found no little trouble in arranging a system of minor coinage, having a correct proportion of weight, and at the same time presenting no serious difficulty in the practical operation of coinage, - which is so vital a matter that it should not for one moment be overlooked.

It was hoped that it would be found convenient and practical to arrange the weights of the pieces in conformity with the Metric system, and at the same time give an exact proportion of metal to each piece. The proposed weight named

was 1- 3- 5 and 10 Grams to enter in respectively to the 1- 3- 5- and 10 cent coin. The first objection to this arrangement of weights was that the one (1) cent piece would be almost too small as a minor coin to be used with satisfaction by the people, and the next is the great difficulty encountered in coming so thin a piece - The feeders made with the greatest care and skill, working with almost mathematical exactness, will on so small and thin a planchet sometimes miss a piece, and the dies being set so close are blanked by coming in contact, and rendered useless, - this with the fact that upon so thin a planchet made of so rigid a metal as Nickel, it is next to impossible to bring up the impression of the dies, renders an abandonment of the one (1) Gram piece an absolute necessity. The reverse of this argument applies with equal, if not increased force to the 10 Gram (10 cent) piece.

I do not deem this a proper occasion to discuss the evident impropriety of disturbing by a base Nickel-Copper intruder, the decimal relation held by the dime or ten cent piece, to the Dollar which is in precious metal, but shall confine my observations to the practical difficulties encountered in the attempt.

In the first place the proposed coin is so large that it would meet no favor from the public, and would be so clumsy in its appearance, that its issue by the Mint would be discreditable to the Government.

This argument is fortunately not needed however, to

condemn the proposed piece, as I find by experiment that it is impossible to coin it upon our present machinery.

Under the screw press as a test, we were enabled after three blows, with a pressure of over two hundred tons, to make a tolerable impression. In accomplishing this result we destroyed the die, so that if our machinery were made with increased capacity, sufficient to bring up a perfect impression, no steel could be found with tenacity enough to withstand the blow.

We can therefore dispense with other arguments against the proposed ten (10) Cent piece, and rest our objections upon the unanswerable results of our experiments, viz: that it is impossible to coin a piece of the proposed weight and diameter, composed of the Nickel-Copper Alloy.

Dismissing the Ten (10) cent piece as out of the question, I will proceed to give you the results of my experiments and observations on the One (1), Three (3), and Five (5) Cent Coins.

As herein before stated the one (1) Gram piece is found by experiment to be very objectionable, if not impracticable, and it will be found necessary to increase the weight of the one (1) cent piece.

The only practical increase in weight that can be made, and that will at the same time keep up a proportion in the weight of the various pieces, and not make the Three (3) and Five (5) cent Coins too large, is to make the One (1) Cent piece weigh, one and one fifth ($1\frac{1}{5}$) grams or 18. ⁵/₁₀ grains — the Three (3) Cent piece

Three and three fifth ($3\frac{3}{5}$) Grams or 55.54 grains, and the Five cent piece - Six (6) grams or 92.59 grains. These weights would preserve an exact proportion.

The only objections that can with propriety be urged against the proposed weights are, first, that it increases the weight of the five (5) cent piece to almost One hundred (100) grains, which would make it difficult to strike, whilst the coin would be clumsy - Secondly - this great change in the weight, from the present five (5) cent piece would necessitate the recall of those already issued, which is a very serious objection.

In view therefore of all the facts and difficulties surrounding the attempt to keep a strict proportion of weight between the Token Coinage, and to preserve at the same time a judicious size to the pieces, I would respectfully recommend, a trifling abandonment of the idea of preserving a rigid proportion in the weight of the proposed Coin.

If this were conceded, and I can see no valid argument to the contrary, the task before us would be rendered comparatively simple. The three (3) and five (5) cent pieces could then be made to weigh respectively 3 and 5 grams. This would obviate the necessity of changing the weight of the present five (5) cent piece, and would give us in weight and diameter that which is most desirable for these pieces. The only deviation from an exact proportion would be in the one (1) cent piece - this I would recommend to be made one and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) grams in weight. A cent of this weight and consequent thickness would present no unusual difficulties in coining, and would avoid in a great measure the danger alluded to before of blanking the dies.

In this "Token Coinage" I would recommend that the diameter of the Five (5) Cent piece be increased from two (2) centimetres to twenty two (22) millimetres or nearly $17/20$ of an inch. This would give a metallic ring, very desirable in a coin, and which is not possessed by the present five (5) cent piece owing to its thickness. Following the Five (5) the Three (3) Cent piece should be 19 millimetres in diameter, or nearly $15/20$ of an inch, and the One Cent piece, 15 millimetres or nearly $12/20$ of an inch.

A "Token Coinage" made to conform to the above weights and diameters specified would in my judgment be to the public, the most convenient and beautiful ever issued by the authority of Government.

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully

London & Norwich
Chief Coiner

Providence March 16/68

Mr H. R. Linderman
Director of U. S. Mint &c.
Dear Sir

UNITED STATES MINT
MAR 18 1868

The person writing for the Treasurer of the Mint in letter of 13th inst does not seem to understand the matter in regard to the 24 Bbls referred to in my letter of 10th inst. The weighing I gave you statement of was the weighing of the Bbls as they came from the ship, and the Bbls being of course water tight the material could not dry as suggested, and too as you will see there is but a slight difference in the lot no 184 to 193 as shown in my statement, the difference being only 13⁷/₈ and a difference of 24⁷/₈ on the lot no 170 to 183. When the weighing of the Mint is forwarded so a comparison view will show where the difference lies we can better decide the matter. If the material was lost on ship board or otherwise on which barrels the loss occurs — On lots consigned to France from here there hardly was any difference to speak of in weight

The weighing of Coarse would vary
more or less some few pounds —
I wish for the sake of an early
adjustment of the matter you
would give me the weight of each
of each Bbl of the 24 Bbls. ~~of~~
above

Most Respectfully
C. B. Darling

P.S. The papers sent for are at
hand this morn In regard to the
assays of the 149 Bbls which smelter
will have attention soon C. B. D.

Providence
C. B. Darling
Request the weight
of 24 Bbls
of coarse gold from
the mint.



My dear Sir

I very much
desire to forward
the specimen pamphlets
on Monday 16th inst. -
Please have them
ready without fail
I go to march blank
this PM. to visit
my father who is
very ill; I will return
on Monday Morning

Yours Very

W. L. Newman

A. L. Howard

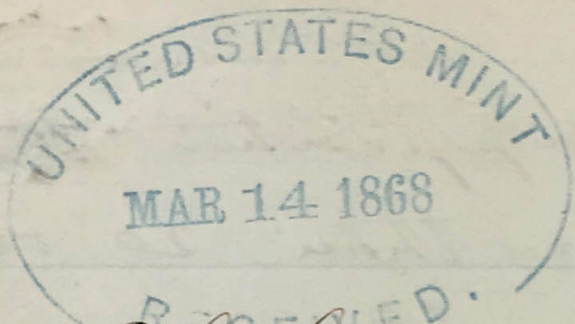
14th Mar 68.

14th Nov 68.

Dr. H. B. Swadlow

Director

In reference to Specimen
Blanchette



Yale College

March 12. 1868

Col. Snowden

Director U.S. Mint.

Dear Sir,

I learn from the papers that a bill has been introduced into Congress to provide the country with a good small-coinage in place of the very inconvenient set of pieces we have now.

Mr. Wharton also informs me that two series of weights are proposed for the one, three, and five cent pieces, viz

$1\frac{1}{2}$ grams 3 grams & 5 grams,
& $1\frac{1}{5}$ " $3\frac{3}{5}$ " & 6 grams.

As I have thought upon the subject I take the liberty of offering one or two suggestions.

Between the two series proposed I think the first is by much

to be preferred.

(1.) Upon the supposition that no coin smaller than 20 or 25 cts is to be issued (& no paper under 25 cts) it will make the weight of small change larger than is desirable if one has to keep on an average 50 cts in his pocket — or even 25 cts, ^{in case} if the 5 ct piece is increased from the present weight.

(2) The foreign postage is to be paid on the basis of 15 grams to the letter, and domestic postage will in time follow. Three 5 ct pieces will weigh against a letter in the scales, if the first rate is adopted, ^{that is} ~~or rather~~ the old rate is retained.

Allow me to suggest the desirableness of making the 5 ct piece twenty five millimetres in diameter instead of twenty as now. It was the purpose of the Committee to put that diameter

in the law, but Mr. Pollock
objected to any limitation of dis-
cretion. I suppose there must have
been some reason in the difficulties
of coining of nickel that led him to
make so small & thick a coin.
It has however had the effect
to render this coin unpopular,
whereas a thin coin with a good metallic
ring, and one convenient for piling,
would have been exceedingly popular,
as I firmly believe. The reduction
of the diameter from 25^{mm} has always
seemed to me a great mistake. I hope
you will find it convenient to correct
it. I think the expense of recoining the
present 5 ct coins (if necessary to the
change) would not be too much to
pay for the resulting convenience to
the public.

I suppose that the weight
of the 1 ct coin must be greater than

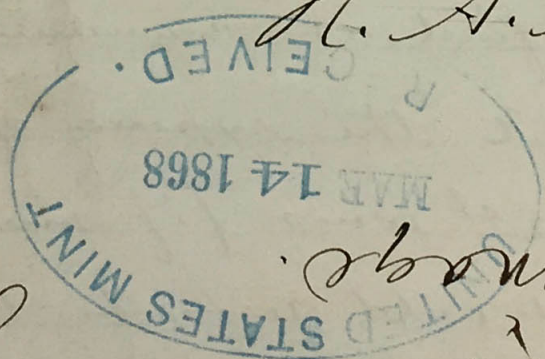
one gram, to meet the views
of Congress & other parties interested.
Personally I should prefer that weight
& believe it would be popular after
the people had become acquainted with
the small coins. Yet this point I
should not be willing to urge strenu-
ously.

I trust you will not
regard these suggestions as
officious.

Yours very truly

H. A. Newton

Walt Gage
of A Newton
Suggestion concerning
small change.





Miner March 12 1868

Claiborne Parish La

Sir Enclosed you will find a small quantity of dust which is thought by some to contain particles of gold - - We have taken the liberty of sending some of it to you - - will you have the kindness to have it analysed or tested & write us the amount it contains if any

Not knowing your name we direct to the President of the United States

Mint - - By complying with this request you will oblige and set at rest many who are very anxious to know the truth

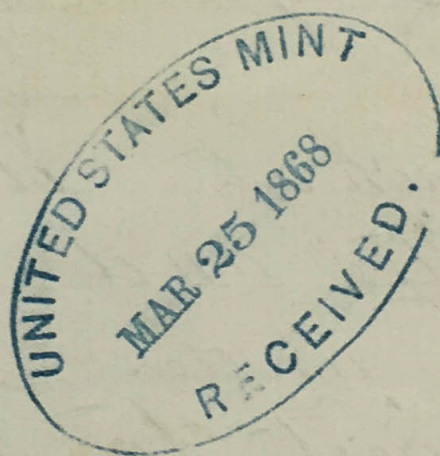
There has been found on
Lake Bisteneau places where
the Spaniards worked 100
years ago - which first
called the attention of some
of the citizens - - There
crucibles of metallic balls have
found of cavities some distance
under ground

Let the result
be what it may please
write and you will place
us under lasting obligations
Direct to Minden Claiborne
Parish La
D R Pratt

Not a trace of Gold

Minden La
N H Patte

Enclosing specimen for
examination





Austin Texas Mar 11th 1868
To the Director of the Mint
Phila

Sir

Please inform me on what terms you coin silver i.e. at what rates you receive old silver and silver dollars before '53 and pay new silver halves, quarters and dimes. Also at what rates in new silver coinage you pay for foreign silver, say hammered Spanish dolls, Mexican dolls, per ounce Troy. Your attention will greatly oblige

Your obedient Servant

E. H. Mushing.

P.S. Do you sell new silver halves for American gold? And if so at what rate?

Houston
Texas

E H Lusk

Concerning deposits of
Bullion &c.



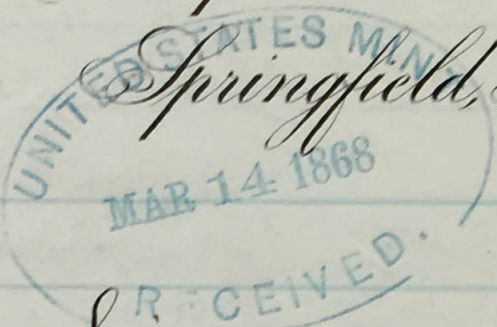
H. S. Lee, President,

CAPITAL STOCK,
\$ 400,000.

T. Warner Jr., Cashier.

THE
Chicopee National Bank

Springfield, Mass., Mar 11 1868



Sir

Will you please
inform me in regard to
the expense of having some
Gold pieces recoined into
Three Dollar (\$3.) pieces, also
the manner in which they
should be sent to the mint

Respectfully Yours

C. H. Churchill

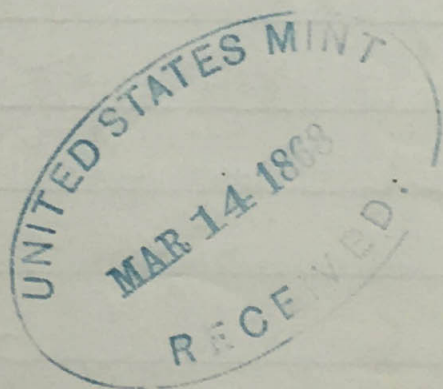
U. S. Mint
Phila Pa

Circulars sent me 4/68

Springfield
Mass

A Churchill

Inquires the cost for
recoining Gold pieces



Directors:

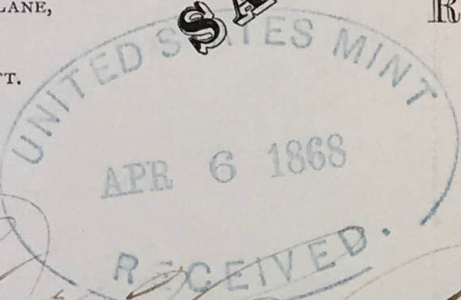
JOHN PARROTT,
W. C. RALSTON,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
A. HAYWARD,
L. A. GARNETT.

SAN FRANCISCO ASSAYING
AND
REFINING WORKS,

416 MONTGOMERY ST.

L. A. GARNETT,
Pres. and Manager.

JOHN HEWSTON, JR.
Chemist and Supt.



San Francisco, March 9th 1868

Dr. J. C. R. Linderman
Director U.S. Mint Phila

My Dear Sir

At the request of Genl
Hewston I forward to your address
by Express Copies of our bulletin table,
for each of the Officers of the Mint,
which I beg you to deliver with our
compliments

Very respectfully
Yours Obedtly
L. A. Garnett

San Francisco
Assaying Works.

Sends by Express Copies
of Bullion Tables for
Officers of the Mint



Mint of the United States.

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Novth 1868.

One Cent.	Three Cent	Five Cent.
<u>Weight.</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Weight</u>
1 ¹ / ₅ grams or 18.51 ² / ₁₀ grs.	3 ³ / ₅ Grams or 55.54 grs.	6 grams or 92.59 Grs.
<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Diameter</u>
12/20 of an inch-	15/20 of an inch-	17/20 of an inch-
This would give us a Cent of the same diameter as our present Five (5) Cent Silver Piece.	The three (3) cent coin would be 1/20 of an inch larger in diameter, than our present 3ct. piece, and would gain in weight 23.53 grs.	The five (5) cent coin would be 1/20 of an inch larger in diameter than our present 5ct. piece and would gain in Weight 1 Gram - or 15.43 grs.

Memoranda

In reference to Token Coinage

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia March 6. 1868.

The Chief Coiner will please
submit in writing his proposition
in regard to the alteration in the
weight of the 3 & 5 ct Piece Nickel-
Copper, and the weight of the proposed
Nickel-Copper cent. An early report
is requested,

A R Linderman

U.S. Mint

March 6. 1868

Dr Rutherford
Director

Chief Comr to submit in
writing his proposition
in regard to the weight of
the 3 & 5 ct Nickel
Copper piece

00 8 1/2 8

06 6 6 2 1

07 1 1 4 0

07 1 1 4 0

06 9 9

12 9 0 0

13 0 0 0

13 0 0 0

13 0 0 0

15 0 0 0

72399.40
9685.90
4846.50
9631.30
3212.30
6431.10
19294.30
16087.50
3216.50



Atlanta Ga July 28th 68

Dear Sir

will you please
inform us what difference you
make in exchanging New Silver
Coin for old, we wish to know of
the difference between what you pay us to
Ship & Exchange, please send us a
cuttalonger giving the value of coins
& oblige

yours very Respectfully
Willis Robbins,
Brokers.

Circulars sent.

3/3/68

Atlanta Geo

Willis & Dobson's

Want to exchange old
silver coins for new.



Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency

Washington March 28 1868

MAR 30 1868

RECEIVED

My Dear Sir

Mr Hop has
called today to inquire
about the photographic copies
of medals ordered for some
weeks ago. Will you please
send them on Monday if possible
or if not write me when they can
be sent and also the Mexican
medals

I was disappointed in not
seeing you again as the Secretary
had a letter nearly prepared
about other appropriations & it
would be well to include
some explanation about
that affair in the same letter

Write me promptly what the
result of your interview
with the Committee was

Very truly Yours
Quincy C. K.

Am. W. M. F. M.
Phila.

If you think it necessary
to say anything in the letter
of Secretary to Committee in
Senate place in brief
make a short statement
about S. F. Hunt & his
office, upon this subject
or forward it to me &
I will have it inserted

M. K.

Wash^g D.C.
Mr Jay Knox

Desires Russian Medal
& Copies also photographic
Copies of other medals
to be sent to him.



Correspondence
U.S. Mint. also
of
Branch Mints

March 1868.

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1868/MARCH
